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Minutes of the
Sixteenth Biennial Council
16th

OF

The National Society of
The Colonial Dames of America

WASHINGTON, D. C.
May 2, 3, and 4

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NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.
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MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

of

The Colonial Dames *of* America

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America met in Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 2, 1923.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, at ten o'clock A. M.

The Council repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison.

The First Vice-President announced that the flags of the Society were present. Whereupon the Flag Bearers, Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Ring of Tennessee, carried the flags to the platform, and the Council, standing, repeated the Salute to the Flag:

> "To the glory of God, and in grateful remembrance of those, our ancestors, who through evil report and loss of fortune, through suffering and death, maintained stout hearts and laid the foundation of our country, we, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, pledge our loyal and affectionate allegiance to these our flags."

The flags were then placed upon the platform—the American flag on the right of the President, and the Society flag on the left.

Miss Julia D. Strong of the District of Columbia, Chairman, submitted the report of the Committee on Credentials:

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Madam President and Members of the Council:

I have to announce that reports have been received by the Committee on Credentials from all the Societies, but not all are fully represented. New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma send one alternate; Wisconsin, Washington and Wyoming have each one delegate but are without alternates.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIA D. STRONG,
Chairman.

Committee.—Miss Julia D. Strong, Chairman; Mrs. H. W. Fitch, Mrs. A. H. Wilmer, Mrs. William Kilburn, Miss Elizabeth Bancroft Bliss, Mrs. M. Lewis Clark.

The new Society in the State of Oregon was admitted. The President stated that she had received the minutes of the meeting at which the Society was organized, and also the charter and articles of incorporation; and gave a very warm and pleasant welcome to Mrs. James B. Montgomery, the President of the new Society in Oregon, who was escorted to the platform by Mrs. Richard Webb of Maine, while the Council rose to welcome her.

The Secretary called the roll and the following were present at the Council.

Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Honorary President.
Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, President.
Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Joseph I. Waring, Third Vice-President.
Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Secretary.
Mrs. William Holland Wilmer, Assistant Secretary.
Mrs. Frederick A. Packard, Treasurer.
Mrs. Franklin Bowditch Dexter, Registrar.
Mrs. William Todd Robins, Historian.

PENNSYLVANIA

Delegates.—Mrs. James Starr, Mrs. Arthur H. Lea, Mrs. John S. Groome, Mrs. John Gribbel, Mrs. Alvin A. Parker.

Alternates.—Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, Mrs. Charles W. Henry, Mrs. W. A. Lathrop, Mrs. Alfred R. Allen, Mrs. William E. Lingelbach.

MARYLAND

Delegates.—Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, Mrs. Albert Sioussat, Mrs. Edwin F. Abell, Mrs. H. Bradley Davidson.

Alternates.—Mrs. Charles E. Rieman, Mrs. Monte Griffith, Miss Lilian Giffen, Miss Jane D. Forbes, Mrs. John H. Latané.

NEW JERSEY

Delegates.—Mrs. W. McK. Morris, Mrs. Henry S. White, Mrs. T. M. Gopsill, Mrs. Harry Brakeley, Miss Isabel Hudnut.

Alternates.—Mrs. W. D. Sherrerd, Miss M. G. Van Vranken, Mrs. John Moses, Mrs. Hughes Olyphant.

DELAWARE

Delegates.—Mrs. Christopher L. Ward, Mrs. Victor B. Wooley, Mrs. Peter T. Wright, Miss Mary S. Febiger, Mrs. Samuel C. Rumford.

Alternates.—Mrs. Charles L. Miller, Mrs. David Lindsay, Jr., Miss Jennie L. Lea, Mrs. Thomas Francis Bayard, Mrs. Alfred R. Warner, Jr.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Delegates.—Mrs. A. C. Janin, Mrs. T. F. Jewell, Mrs. William H. Walker, Mrs. T. O. Selfridge, Mrs. Robert W. McPherson.

Alternates.—Mrs. B. J. Cromwell, Mrs. Frank W. Hackett, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins, Mrs. Randolph H. McKim.

VIRGINIA

Delegates.—Mrs. George Bryan, Mrs. Hugh Antrim, Mrs. J. S. Jamieson, Miss N. D. Kensett, Miss E. H. Miller.

Alternates.—Mrs. H. C. Riely, Mrs. Chiles Ferrell, Mrs. Lucian H. Cocke, Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Mrs. Reginald Gilham.

RHODE ISLAND

Delegates.—Mrs. C. H. Merriman, Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, Mrs. Charles Fletcher, Miss Sarah D. Barnes, Mrs. James DeWolf Perry.

Alternates.—Mrs. W. B. Weeden, Mrs. W. L. Mauran, Mrs. Edwin St. John Greble, Miss Laura Parsons, Mrs. Arthur D. Champlin.

MASSACHUSETTS

Delegates.—Mrs. John Lowell, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. Charles B. Barnes, Mrs. Thomas Allen.

Alternates.—Miss Bertha H. Vaughan, Mrs. George S. Selfridge, Mrs. W. R. Castle, Jr., Mrs. Marcus B. Benjamin, Mrs. Samuel Hoar.

NEW YORK

Delegates.—Mrs. T. T. Sherman, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Miss Louise G. Zabriskie, Mrs. William Robison, Miss Alice Lounsberry.

Alternates.—Miss Virginia Hunt, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Philip A. Rollins, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. Charles D. Freeman.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Delegates.—Mrs. Charles Albert Hill, Mrs. Edward H. Prioleau, Mrs. Ernest W. King, Mrs. Marion F. McLeod, Miss Georgia L. Porter.

Alternates.—Mrs. M. P. Ravenal, Mrs. W. W. Childs, Mrs. C. B. Northrop, Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead.

CONNECTICUT

Delegates.—Mrs. L. M. Daggett, Mrs. J. P. Andrews, Mrs. J. K. Crofut, Miss Annie Burr Jennings, Mrs. William Howard Taft.

Alternates.—Mrs. F. H. Chappell, Mrs. Henry Laurens, Miss C. C. Newton, Mrs. E. P. Trowbridge, Mrs. John Cornelius Wilson.

GEORGIA

Delegates.—Mrs. Clarence Anderson, Jr., Mrs. P. W. Meldrim, Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Mrs. Robert C. Alston, Mrs. R. Cuyler King.

Alternates.—Mrs. Craig Barrow, Mrs. George W. Owens, Mrs. John F. Bransford, Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Delegates.—Mrs. Frank S. Streeter, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. John B. Jamieson, Mrs. Albert A. Clemons, Mrs. Frederick E. Potter.

Alternates.—Mrs. E. J. Woodman, Mrs. Harry Reade, Mrs. Austin Kautz, Mrs. Gordon Woodbury, Mrs. Harry Taylor.

NORTH CAROLINA

Delegates.—Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Mrs. W. N. Harriss, Mrs. Walter Williamson, Mrs. Latta C. Johnston, Mrs. C. F. Harvey.

Alternates.—Mrs. J. H. Anderson, Mrs. M. F. H. Gouverneur, Miss Mary F. DeVane, Mrs. E. L. Prince, Mrs. J. H. Small.

CALIFORNIA

Delegate.—Miss Margaret Foster.

Alternate.—Mrs. W. T. Baggett.

ILLINOIS

Delegate.—Mrs. Holmes Forsyth.

Alternates.—Mrs. Paul Blatchford, Mrs. Lawrence Williams.

MICHIGAN

Delegate.—Miss M. Agnes Burton.

Alternates.—Miss Julia M. Angell, Mrs. George Washington Patterson.

MINNESOTA

Delegate.—Mrs. George C. Christian.

Alternates.—Mrs. Charles E. Furness, Mrs. Charles C. Bovey.

IOWA

Delegate.—Miss Alice French.

Alternates.—Mrs. L. D. Montgomery, Mrs. Robert James Johnston.

OHIO

Delegate.—Mrs. Harris Hancock.

Alternates.—Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. R. S. Alter.

COLORADO

Delegate.—Mrs. Henry McAllister.

Alternates.—Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. Gerald S. Schuyler.

MAINE

Delegate.—Mrs. Richard Webb.

Alternates.—Mrs. William Senter, Miss Caroline E. Vose.

MISSOURI

Delegate.—Mrs. Ben F. Gray.

Alternates.—Mrs. William Bagnell, Mrs. George F. Longan.

WISCONSIN

Delegate.—Mrs. Thomas W. Spence.

LOUISIANA

Delegate.—Mrs. H. D. Bruns.

Alternates.—Miss Ellen Farwell, Mrs. James N. Edwards.

TENNESSEE

Delegate.—Mrs. F. W. Ring.

Alternates.—Mrs. E. P. Nottingham, Mrs. Samuel H. Orr.

KENTUCKY

Delegate.—Mrs. M. B. Belknap.

Alternates.—Mrs. S. G. Boyle, Mrs. George A. Armstrong.

INDIANA

Delegate.—Mrs. Edgar H. Evans.

Alternates.—Mrs. Arthur V. Brown, Mrs. Joseph J. Daniels.

ALABAMA

Delegate.—Mrs. Rhett Goode.

Alternates.—Mrs. E. I. Morgan, Mrs. Henry L. Badham.

TEXAS

Delegate.—Mrs. Francis L. Price.

Alternates.—Mrs. Edward Rotan, Miss Mary Josephine Palm.

ARKANSAS

Delegate.—Mrs. L. W. Cherry.

Alternates.—Mrs. M. F. Riley, Mrs. J. P. Sheppard.

FLORIDA

Delegate.—Mrs. Van Winder Shields.

Alternates.—Mrs. J. T. Dismukes, Mrs. R. H. Liggett.

VERMONT

Delegate.—Mrs. John Holmes Jackson.

Alternates.—Mrs. C. M. Graves, Mrs. Joseph Fairbanks.

WEST VIRGINIA

Delegate.—Mrs. Norman S. Fitzhugh.

Alternates.—Mrs. William E. R. Byrne, Mrs. W. T. Williamson.

MISSISSIPPI

Delegate.—Mrs. Egbert Jones.
Alternates.—Mrs. John Morris Morgan, Mrs. Wallace B. Rogers.

KANSAS

Delegate.—Mrs. Edward Vail.
Alternates.—Mrs. W. C. Coleman, Mrs. Daniel Anthony.

NEBRASKA

Delegate.—Mrs. Warren Rogers.
Alternate.—Mrs. Sidney D. Barkalow.

WASHINGTON

Delegate.—Mrs. Russell C. Langdon.

WYOMING

Delegate.—Mrs. Edward Gillette.

OKLAHOMA

Delegate.—Mrs. R. J. Edwards.
Alternate.—Mrs. John W. Beatty.

OREGON

Delegate.—Mrs. J. B. Montgomery.

Committee on Seating:
Miss Aimee E. Powell,
Miss Maud Gouverneur,
Miss Edith Davidge,
Mrs. Needham Lee Jones,
Miss Agnes Peter,
Miss Louise King,
Miss Carolyn Nash,
Miss Mary Louise Johnson.

The Secretary read Article II of the Constitution.

The President announced a Committee on New Business, which was as follows:

Mrs. Thomas T. Sherman, New York, Chairman,
Mrs. Charles Albert Hill, South Carolina,
Miss Annie Burr Jennings, Connecticut,
Mrs. Holmes Forsyth, Illinois,
Mrs. Henry McAllister, Colorado.

The President announced that in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Council, the Executive Committee was authorized to invite former officers of the National Society; and that she had issued the invitation, in the name of the Executive Committee, to all former officers who were not delegates or alternates, representing their Societies. Those invited were: Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, of Pennsylvania, former Historian of the National Society; Mrs. Jameson of New Jersey, Mrs. Lyster of Michigan, and Mrs. Lea of Tennessee—all of whom were former Vice-Presidents of the National Society. Mrs. Lyster had also served as Historian at one of the Councils, in the absence of the National Historian. These guests of the Council were invited to seats on the platform.

The President announced the Committee on Nominations, which is a standing committee consisting of the President of the Pennsylvania Society, Chairman; the Presidents of the other thirteen Ancestral Societies, and the Presidents of the five Associate Societies who represent the twenty-seven Associate Societies in the Council.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee meeting held on May 1, 1923:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America met in Washington, D. C., May 1, 1923, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hotel Washington, the President, Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, in the

chair, and the following members of the committee answered to their names on roll call:

Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Honorary President.
Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, President.
Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Joseph I. Waring, Third Vice-President.
Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Secretary.
Mrs. William Holland Wilmer, Assistant Secretary.
Mrs. Frederick A. Packard, Treasurer.
Mrs. William Todd Robins, Historian.
Mrs. James Starr, Jr., Pennsylvania.
Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Maryland.
Mrs. Henry S. White, New Jersey.
Mrs. C. L. Ward, Delaware.
Mrs. Albert Covington Janin, District of Columbia.
Mrs. George Bryan, Virginia.
Mrs. C. H. Merriman, Rhode Island.
Mrs. John Lowell, Massachusetts.
Mrs. C. A. Hill, South Carolina.
Mrs. Leonard M. Daggett, Connecticut.
Mrs. Clarence Anderson, Jr., Georgia.
Mrs. F. S. Streeter, New Hampshire.
Mrs. A. M. Waddell, North Carolina.

For the five states representing the Associate Societies:
Mrs. Van W. Shields, Florida.
Miss French, Iowa.
Mrs. Edgar H. Evans, Indiana.
Mrs. Richard Webb, Maine.
Mrs. Edward Vail, Kansas.

The following resolutions were recommended for the consideration of the Council:

1. That the Corporate Societies take into consideration the furnishing of our room in the George Washing-

ton Memorial and make such yearly appropriations as they feel able to afford for this furnishing.

2. That at the next Council, the Historian's report be omitted and that the President of each Society shall give a brief statement of what her Society has accomplished; these reports to be typewritten and handed to the Historian, who will compile them.

3. That our Society emphasize the word "National" in its title on all occasions, to avoid confusion with other organizations with similar names, and that all State Societies should be asked to do the same.

4. That this Council recommend that the State Societies cooperate in the Memorial to mark the spot on Roanoke Island where, on August 18, 1587, was born Virginia Dare, the first child born in America of English parents; also the baptisms of Manteo, the friendly Chief of the Hatteras Indians, and of Virginia Dare, which took place August 13 and 20—the first known celebrations of the Christian Sacrament in the territory of the Thirteen Colonies, and that the State Societies make such contributions as they think proper.

5. That Article V, paragraph 2, line 3, page 8 of the Acts of Council for 1921 be amended by inserting the words *or more* after the word "two" and before the words "Vice-President"; so that the clause, as amended, shall read: "consisting of the President, two or more Vice-Presidents" . . .

6. That the report of the Record Committee in regard to the dedication of the Book of War Songs to the memory of the late Mrs. Cassatt of Pennsylvania, for many years Treasurer of the National Society, be adopted.

7. That this Society undertake the work of collecting a fund from the citizens of the United States for the upkeep of the house and grounds of Sulgrave Manor in England.

8. That the sum we think should be raised shall be divided among the different State Societies—either according to their statements as to the amount they can probably raise, or as estimated by a central committee; and that each member of each State Society shall endeavor to raise, in any way she thinks best, that particular part of that particular sum.

9. Recommended on motion of Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania that we undertake, as our share in the celebration of the Sesquicentennial, the reproduction of Sulgrave Manor on the grounds and make it headquarters for continuing an appeal for a fund for the maintenance of Sulgrave.

EDITH GREENOUGH WENDELL,
Secretary.

The next order of business being the reports of the officers of the National Society, the President read her report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Officers and Members of the Council:

I can hardly realize that this is only the third time that I have had the honor and the pleasure of presiding over a Council of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Your faces are so familiar, so dear and so welcome—so many memories crowd upon me of an intercourse so delightful and inspiring, that even a lifetime of association could not create a more tender and effectionate regard or inspire a more cordial and hearty greeting.

As always, there are some faces that we miss. The last time that we assembled here it was my privilege to welcome to this platform, as an officer of the National Society, a friend whom we had learned to admire for her gentle dignity and to love for her gracious womanliness.

She was what another officer of our Society once called herself—a silent member—for her voice was seldom heard in debate. And yet the notice of her death brought so many responses, such sincere expressions of sorrow from the length and breadth of our Society, that it emphasized the truth that it is not so much what we say or do, as what we *are,* that counts. When a violin strikes the key-note of any other instrument, there is an immediate response; and so our Vice-President, Mrs. Ernest H. Pringle, of South Carolina, in her own quiet way, was making her impression on those natures which partook of her own gentle and lovable qualities.

We are happy that no other member of our Official Board has left us; but there are others whose unofficial services to the Society call for special remembrance. Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison was not only one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society—and, through it, of the National Society—but a woman of such strength of character and such a marked personality that she exercised a dominant influence in any organization with which she was connected. The National Society owed her much. She presented, through the Pennsylvania Society, the United States flag which stands on our platform at every Council. She prepared, for the Society, a brief sketch of the Origin of the Society, and her interest in it was of that enduring character that, like Charity, never failed. Associated with her in our minds—for they were both Vice-Regents of the Mount Vernon Association—was Mrs. Elizabeth B. Adams Rathbone, of Georgia and Michigan, who was one of the first delegates representing the newly admitted Societies in non-Colonial States, and one of the most effective and influential of that early group of representative women. She it was who characterized our order as not a Republican aristocracy but an American Nobility.

Mrs. Samuel Powel, who attended the last Council as the newly elected President of the Rhode Island Society, even in so short a time had made her charm and her personality felt; and Mrs. Thomas B. Lee of Texas and Mrs. Julius J. Pringle of South Carolina, the delightful and magnetic author of *"A Woman Rice-Planter"* and *"Chicora Wood,"* were members whom any Society would be proud to claim. All these women were possessed of character and distinction far above the average. I may not dwell too long upon their lovable natures—their various gifts—for as surely as to know them was to love them, to name them was to praise.

To another notable member whom we were accustomed to meet at these Councils—Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, for many years the Treasurer of the District Society—we are indebted for a most important legacy. She bequeathed to the National Society certain relics of unusual interest and value, which will be fully described in one of our reports.

I have reached that period of life when I cannot linger over the sadness of farewell. They are but "gone for a minute—our loved ones,

> "From this room into the next;
> We, too, shall go in a minute,
> What time have we to be vext?"

Surely, we who remain to carry on our work, so handicapped by the loss of such efficient leaders, must draw nearer together, close up our depleted ranks and show ourselves worthy of their noble examples.

I had hoped until I reached Washington that at this Council our roll of officers would be complete, but I found a letter awaiting me saying that for the second time since her election, our Second Vice-President, Mrs. Gilbert Speed Adams of Kentucky, is unable to be with us, this

time on account of her own illness, following the tragic bereavement that she suffered last winter. Our hearts go out to her in sympathy, and we feel her absence keenly for ourselves, especially in view of her deep interest in, and her information concerning what promises to be our chief work for the coming two years—in which she has already rendered signal service.

The past two years have been busy ones, and yet there is little to show for it in this report, for, when it comes to making a resumé of the activities of the President of a Society like ours, it would seem that she led a life of inglorious ease. Much of what she does is not easily put in a reportable form; it chiefly appears in the swollen pages of her correspondence book. There are many letters to the Corporate Societies and to the Committees—answering questions, making suggestions, giving advice. We all know that advice is one of the cheapest things in any market, but nevertheless it takes both time and thought to give the best that one has and to put it down clearly in black and white.

I think that I have said before that I feel, at times, as though I were the mother of forty gifted and spirited daughters who have formed the filial habit of coming to me for counsel and guidance in adjusting their problems. They are themselves too wise not to demand well thought out and reasoned suggestions, and the fact that they are usually better able to cope with these questions than I am does not deprive me of the pleasure I feel in their affectionate reliance on my judgment. These letters to the Societies and to the Chairmen of Committees keep me in very close touch with them and with the work of the Society, which reminds me, more and more, of a large and highly diversified business—sometimes bristling with difficult problems—but there is little that can be included in a President's report.

Among these letters there have been many regarding the Society which has just been organized in Oregon. It is a great pleasure to have welcomed the delegate from this, the youngest of our Sister Societies. I commend her to your hospitable care, and we look forward to much congenial work together.

I am glad, too, to present to you our new Third Vice-President, Mrs. Joseph I. Waring of South Carolina, whom it was my privilege to appoint to succeed Mrs. Ernest H. Pringle. Many of you know Mrs. Waring, and have already applauded my selection; and those who do not know her have a pleasure in store and will owe me their thanks for giving them this opportunity.

I have a report from Dr. Agnew, the representative of the American Navy on the Board of the American Red Cross. He writes: " . . . I am pleased to inform you that as of March 31, 1923, there was a balance of $9,598.66 in appropriation RM—Hospital Ships—representing the restricted donation of the Colonial Dames of America for equipping hospital ships."

He further states that "a large requisition for equipment of the U. S. S. Hospital Ship 'MERCY' was received last week. This request has been forwarded to the U. S. Naval Supply Depot. As soon as it is returned to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the American Red Cross Society will be requested to supply the items not furnished by the Navy Department from the funds set aside by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America for that specific purpose. I will forward another communication to you notifying you of the amount of money necessary to make this purchase as soon as possible—a delay was caused because of the fact that the 'MERCY' has been with the fleet during their manoeuvres in Southern waters."

If I have written all these pages without even alluding to the successful completion of one of the most important achievements in the history of the National Society, it is not because I do not feel, to the core of my being, the pride and pleasure that inspires us all when we think of this accomplishment. The Plymouth Monument, like the restored Church at Jamestown, is more than a memorial. They are both guide-posts of these United States. They point backward and forward, marking the beginning of our history as a nation, and pointing the way we are still to travel if we would fulfill our high destiny. Trust in God; a representative legislative Assembly; a Constitutional Government, insuring the strength and safety of an indissoluble Union—these, which are the bed-rock of our Nation—are symbolized by these Memorials. They are jointly our Eben-ezer as a people, and our Society could have accomplished no worthier or more illustrious work than this.

Two years ago we were not without anxiety as to how we should meet the ever-rising cost of our Memorial at Plymouth. Today I am proud to say that this milestone is behind us. The Societies have responded most generously to the appeals that we have issued and only a small deficit remains, which our careful Treasurer assures me she can take care of, and we need only dwell upon the success of our long-cherished plans.

It is a Memorial to be proud of and I am genuinely sorry for every one who was absent on that bleak and stormy day when we assembled at Plymouth to present our Canopy to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. From one point of view, nothing could have been more appropriate than the exceptionally atrocious weather which Massachusetts provided for the occasion. If we had never sympathized with the Pilgrims before, if we

had never realized their courage and devotion—we did so then. And if their spirits still visit the green hill where their bodies sleep, must it not have cheered them to see so many of their descendants braving such hardships to do them honor?

And what could have furnished a better background for the warmth, the cheer, the beauty and the distinction of the hospitality shown us by the Massachusetts Society? I choose my words advisedly; for surely never have a body of women been so honored as were we by the character of the hosts and hostesses and the brilliancy and charm of the entertainments offered us on that occasion. I have had to exercise the greatest self-restraint during this part of my report not to mention the "breaking waves" or the "rock-bound coast," and, as you see, I *almost* succeeded! But I simply could not refrain from expressing my pleasure and my gratitude, both personally and officially, for the royal way in which the Massachusetts Society received us; and I will remind the Historian, the Plymouth Committees and all who may speak on this theme, that there was enough and to spare for the material for many addresses of thanks and praise.

I must not take advantage of my priority in time to skim the cream from the reports which you will shortly hear; but I do wish to emphasize one point which they have in common. Our experiences during the war, and the tremendous appeal of what we called "war work," had a tendency to draw us a little aside from the main purposes for which we are organized; and I am glad to see how naturally the Societies are returning to their accustomed tasks.

The circular letters and reports that reach me; the admirable and delightful publications that have come to me; the seriously effective way in which many Societies are promoting the study of history; the beauty and appropriateness of the Memorials that some of the Societies

have erected to mark historic spots and to commemorate great events—are all sources of the greatest encouragement.

I think we are beginning to realize more keenly than ever before that we draw the inspiration for our National progress from these sources—that all real progress is a growth, which is rooted in history, and that strong trees must have deep roots.

It was well said by Lowell of the men who made the Constitution of the United States:

"They had a profound disbelief in theory and knew better than to commit the folly of breaking with the past. They were not seduced by the fallacy that a new system of Government could be ordered like a new suit of clothes. They would as soon have thought of ordering a suit of flesh and skin. It is only in the roaring looms of time that the stuff is woven for such a vesture of their thought and experience as they were meditating." *

And so, if we are to continue to be a force among our people, we must keep these purposes steadily before us. There was a time, perhaps, when our commemorative and historical work was regarded as a matter of sentiment only—we were moved by gratitude, by pride, by filial respect, as well as by patriotism, to discover, restore, preserve and commemorate all that remains to us of the men and the deeds of the brave days of old. But in view of the vital questions which press upon us today; in view of the new responsibilities which we have assumed; the study of history acquires a new importance and is essential, not only to our National life and well-being, but to the preservation of civilization itself. The modern socialized school makes history as well as civics an essential study, for it furnishes the only lamp to guide our feet in safety through the difficult mazes we are now treading.

* Address on Democracy, October 6, 1884.

We have every reason to be gratified by the work of the Americanization Committee. I confess that I did not hope that we should soon, if ever, be able to feel or to recognize its touch among the multitude of forces that are working in this field. I thought it would be enough if we could be sure that we were rendering any aid, however slight, and not hindering the advance of the idea that has taken such firm hold on the minds of our people; and which calls for such wise, such expert treatment. And yet I believe that our National Committee and the Committees in some of the States have made their influence felt and begin to be recognized as one of the agencies which may be relied on in this great movement.

And now we ask ourselves: What next?

We have before us the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence—that Charter of our own, and, in a sense, of the freedom of the world; and in this we shall look to the Pennsylvania Society—our oldest and our largest organization—for initiative and leadership. I shall be glad to appoint, at this Council, a Committee to co-operate with them in whatever form our part in the celebration shall take. And, as the anniversary of the founding of each of the Thirteen Colonies rolls around, we shall wish to mark the event in some appropriate manner.

This would seem to be enough to keep our heads, our hearts and our hands busy, at least for two more years; and yet I firmly believe that we have before us a great opportunity to do even more than this—to undertake, and possibly to accomplish, something that shall justify our existence as nothing we have so far accomplished has done. We made our contribution, not an unworthy one, to the World War; I hope and I believe that we have an opportunity to make a small contribution to World Peace—if that peace is ever to come. It has been wisely

said that you cannot *make* peace; let the four years of strife and bitterness that have succeeded the Armistice testify to the truth of these word. No, "Peace *is*." It comes, like the Kingdom of Heaven, without observation and only to those of whom the angels sang: "Peace on earth among men of good will."

As I write these words, the papers are quoting the message of our Secretary of State, read at the opening of the Fifth Pan-American Conference.

"Present experience," he says, "re-enforcing the lessons of history, cause fresh recognition of the futility of mere formal arrangements in the absence of good will. . . . All problems find solution among those who desire to be friendly and just, and the present imperative demand of civilization itself is that nations shall set themselves, with all the resources of their intelligence and skill, to the elimination of sources of controversy and shall earnestly and diligently seek, for their manifold ills, the cures which can only be found in friendship and good faith."

Wise words; and can we do nothing to remove obstacles and to promote that good will that is the true Harbinger of peace?

I confess that, for one, I have been mortified at the thought that for ten years we have looked on at England, stretching out her hand to us in the way that she thought would please us most. In 1914 she purchased the home of the Washingtons, which was fast falling to ruin and decay, hoping that we would join with her in restoring it to its original condition and preserving it for future generations. And when we did not, even though war had broken upon her with a horror and an agony of which we can have no conception, she nevertheless performed this added task, and did it perfectly, sympathetically, even lovingly; as well, or better than we could wish.

And still we have looked on—applauding but not materially aiding her efforts.

True, we have established an American Branch of the Sulgrave Institution, and we have contributed the money for its office expenses, enough to keep it going, to make a few spectacular gifts; to entertain her delegates, when they come to visit us and to show them how rich and great and powerful and prosperous we are; but we do not offer to contribute one dollar to the maintenance of this spot which they fondly hoped we would care for even more than they did. I confess I am ashamed.

What we are planning to do; what our Executive Committee has recommended; is to attempt to arouse the people of this country to a sense of our obligation in this matter. I believe that if we could once bring them to see it as it appears to us, as it must appear to England, the response would be instantaneous.

The details of our plan will be worked out at this Council; but we must go forward to their accomplishment with the zeal of Crusaders, believing that sometimes even a pebble may change the current of a stream; remembering that kindness begets kindness, and that there are other things besides the Kingdom of Heaven that are like leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal and lo, it leavened the whole lump.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARINDA PENDLETON LAMAR,
President.

The Secretary, Mrs. Wendell, read her report:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Madam President and Members of the Council:

It is a pleasure to me to be with you all again, and I can hardly realize that four years have passed in the interval.

As National Secretary, my duties have been the same: answering letters and printing the Directories, which take time and care.

Owing to the Plymouth Memorial last year and its rush of arrangements, I turned over the proof-correcting of the last Directory to a trained stenographer, and in consequence there were so many mistakes that I decided to print another edition at my own expense.

As National Secretary, the answers to the Plymouth Memorial invitations came to me. The ladies of the National Society of Colonial Dames are certainly polite, and I should say that every one of the over eight thousand members answered her invitation. The postman toiled up my steps, staggering under the mails, and confided to me that "most business houses did not have so much." I assured him the extra amount of mail matter could not last long.

It is not my place here to speak of the celebration at Plymouth; the chairman of the Committee will do that. But as Secretary, the opening of the letters, entering the acceptances alphabetically and making another list by States took many hours a day. Many ladies did not give their addresses in either city or state, and this omission took me much time to correct, as a program of events was sent to each member as she accepted, for, owing to the necessity of getting out the National invitations quickly, we could not arrange the details of the program to be sent at the same time.

At first we tried to invite every member from another state to stay with some Massachusetts member, but this did not prove practicable, as quite naturally the ladies preferred the independence of a hotel and many declined our hospitality. As the acceptances rose into the hundreds, we found, from our side, it was not possible.

We also tried to invite all the ladies to dinner the first night, but in spite of arranging for about two hundred, there were many unasked, owing to acceptances at the very last moment. We were very pleased that many Dames, who had already declined, found it possible to

accept at the eleventh hour—too late, however, for us to show them particular hospitality, to our regret.

I am mentioning these details because the members at large would not otherwise know the intentions of Massachusetts—which were better than their fulfillment.

I feel deeply indebted to Mrs. Wilmer, our Assistant Secretary, who took my place two years ago and did all my work for me so graciously and efficiently. Also, she made it possible for me to take a trip to Europe and return at the last moment, as I am doing now.

Respectfully submitted,
EDITH GREENOUGH WENDELL,
National Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Wilmer, read her report:

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The pleasant task of conveying the thanks and appreciation of the Council to those who made the days delightful by their hospitalities, or who rendered the ways smooth by their courtesy, kindness, and efficiency, is always the first duty of the Assistant Secretary.

In 1921, after that congenial duty was finished, there were the Abridged Minutes of the Council to be arranged, mimeographed and distributed before taking up the more serious work of preparing the complete Minutes for publication. The unaccustomed duties were approached with fear and trembling. However, in both instances, thanks to the unfailing patience and encouragement of our beloved President, whose share in the actual work itself was indeed a very generous one, the tasks were finally accomplished and the Minutes printed and sent out.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the various Societies for their many delightful invitations to annual meetings and to other occasions that were not only history marking, but history making. Circular letters have been numerous and interesting. Several new books and brochures have been received during the past two years.

The balance of the work has been routine in character, with no particular outstanding feature. Letters of all kinds, lists, notices, telegrams, packages—five hundred and sixty-five in number—have been sent out since the close of the last Council.

Respectfully submitted,

RE LEWIS WILMER,

Assistant Secretary National Society.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Packard, submitted her report, which was accepted subject to audit:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

May 1, 1923

Balance reported May 1, 1921				$56,570.14
Receipts:	1921–22	1922–23	Total	
Per Capita Tax	$6,373.00	$6,649.50	$13,022.50	
Interest on deposits	627.99	219.49	847.48	
Insignia redeemed	26.00		26.00	
Royalties	24.63	25.49	50.12	
Plymouth Memorial	14,968.28	675.92	15,644.20	
George Washington Building	10.00		10.00	
	$22,029.90	$7,570.40	$29,600.30	29,600.30
				$86,170.44
Expenditures:				
Clerical work	$3.00	$7.70	$10.70	
Stationery and postage	195.08	72.73	267.81	
Expense	35.30	54.00	89.30	
Printing	1,922.69	193.04	2,115.73	
Council expenses	4,228.76		4,228.76	
Publication Committee		887.50	887.50	
Insignia	50.00	50.00	100.00	

Expenditures—*continued*:				
Plymouth Memorial	56,257.39	.....	56,257.39	
Relics Committee	59.15	22.23	81.38	
Records Committee	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	
Reciprocity Committee	20.00	681.50	701.50	
Americanization Committee	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	
	$67,271.37	$4,468.70	$71,740.07	71,740.07
Balance May 1, 1923				$14,430 37

K. S. PACKARD,
National Treasurer.

Auditors:
CAROLINE BUSH WARD
JULIA KING VAIL
ALICE LOUNSBERRY

This is to certify that I have audited the above account and found total of $14,430.37 to be correct.

P. W. FINNEY,
Accountant.

Mrs. Dexter, the Registrar, read her report:

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

Madam President and Members of the Council:

I have the honor to report that, according to the lists sent me up to April 1, 1923, the thirteen Colonial State Societies and the Society in the District of Columbia numbered at that time as follows:

April 1, 1923

	Membership. Colonial States	Non-Colonial States	Transferred To	Transferred From	Dropped	Resigned	Died
Connecticut	357	467	4	0	0	3	15
Delaware	152	9	1	1	0	1	7
District of Columbia	123	0	0	0	0	0	13
Georgia	417	6	3	2	1	0	16
Maryland	370	215	1	1	0	5	17
Massachusetts	401	909	1	1	0	4	17
New Hampshire	188	49	0	0	0	0	9
New Jersey	503	110	1	2	1	3	18
New York	848	137	3	1	1	9	39

	Membership		Transferred				
	Colonial States	Non-Colonial States	To	From	Dropped	Resigned	Died
North Carolina	466	239	0	1	1	0	9
Pennsylvania	996	83	6	3	0	9	52
South Carolina	195	101	2	2	0	2	5
Rhode Island	324	98	0	0	0	0	3
Virginia	788	1,029	3	6	0	6	21
	6,128	.....	25	20	4	42	241

ASSOCIATE SOCIETIES

The members in the Non-Colonial States are reported as divided among the twenty-six Societies, as follows:

April 1, 1923

	Members	Transferred To	Transferred From	Dropped	Resigned	Died
Alabama	234	0	3	3	0	3
Arkansas	82	0	0	0	0	3
California	160	1	1	2	2	11
Colorado	111	1	1	0	1	8
Florida	88	3	0	0	0	3
Illinois	148	1	1	0	1	8
Indiana	73	0	0	0	0	4
Iowa	124	0	1	0	0	9
Kansas	46	0	0	0	0	3
Kentucky	201	0	1	1	1	6
Louisiana	165	0	0	0	2	2
Maine	122	1	0	0	2	6
Michigan	144	1	0	0	1	6
Minnesota	92	0	0	0	0	6
Mississippi	90	0	1	1	1	2
Missouri	150	0	0	0	1	4
Nebraska	68	0	1	0	0	1
Ohio	180	1	3	1	1	12
Oklahoma	29	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	157	1	1	2	0	4
Texas	230	2	2	0	1	7
Vermont	44	1	0	0	0	3
Washington	41	1	0	0	0	2
West Virginia	116	0	0	0	0	3
Wisconsin	124	0	2	1	0	7
Wyoming	16	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,035	14	18	11	14	123

The total membership as reported numbered, April 1, 1923, approximately 9163, a gain of 660 over 1921. From May 1, 1921 to April 1, 1923, there have been reported 56 members resigned, 15 dropped, 364 died, besides 77 transfers.

During the same period, there have been issued 406 orders for Insignia, 500 for Recognition Pins, three permits for the Colonial Dames Flag, to the Societies in Alabama, California and Mississippi, an order for 100 Certificates to the Pennsylvania Society, 18 permits for Disks to be attached to Inherited Insignia and four orders for Colonial Dames ribbon.

Seven Insignia were recalled from members who had resigned. Of these four have been returned, also three others which had been recalled before May 1, 1921.

Only six of the Societies have sent in their cards for the National Catalogue during the past two years. These faithful ones are Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York, North Carolina and Virginia. The card catalogue is therefore very far from being complete.

The National Registrar acknowledges with thanks the circular letters, interesting pamphlets and books, and the courteous invitations received from many of the Corporate Societies.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODOSIA M. DEXTER,

National Registrar.

Mrs. Robins, the Historian, read her report.*

After hearing these reports, the Council took the customary recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

* This report is printed separately, and will not appear in the Minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Wednesday, May 2, 1923.

The Council met at 3:15 o'clock, and the President appointed the following standing committees to serve at this Council:

On Reception.—Mrs. Richard Webb, of Maine, Chairman; Mrs. Charles E. Rieman, Maryland; Mrs. Thomas Allen, Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert C. Alston, Georgia; Mrs. Francis L. Price, Texas; Mrs. Henry D. Bruns, Louisiana; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama.

On Auditing Treasurer's Report.—Mrs. Christopher L. Ward, Delaware, Chairman; Miss Alice Lounsberry, New York; Mrs. Edward Vail, Kansas.

Press.—Mrs. A. M. Waddell, North Carolina, Chairman; Mrs. Hugh Antrim, Virginia; Miss Louise G. Zabriskie, New York; Mrs. Charles L. Wilhelm, Nebraska.

On Complimentary Resolutions.—Miss Alice French, Iowa, Chairman; Mrs. Anson T. Atterbury, New York; Mrs. John Gribbel, Pennsylvania; Miss Margaret Foster, California; Mrs. Van Winder Shields, Florida.

On Revising Minutes and Codifying Acts.—The Secretary, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, of Massachusetts, Chairman; the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. William Holland Wilmer, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Clarence G. Anderson, Jr., of Georgia; Miss M. Agnes Burton, of Michigan; Mrs. George Chase Christian, of Minnesota.

On Printing.—Mrs. William Holland Wilmer, Assistant Secretary, Chairman; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Massachusetts; Mrs. George Bryan, Virginia; Mrs. John Holmes Jackson, Vermont; Mrs. Chas. M. Morris, Wisconsin; Mrs. Arthur H. Lea, Pennsylvania.

Tellers.—Mrs. William McKendree Morris, New Jersey; Miss Nannie D. Kensett, Virginia; Mrs. Norman S. Fitzhugh, West Virginia.

The next order of business was the submission of a proposed amendment to Article V of the National Constitution. This amendment had been submitted to the Societies one year before this Council, as required by the Constitution. Miss Alice French, of Iowa, moved to suspend the By-law which provides, in addition, that amendments must be proposed at one Council and voted on at the next (Section 43, page 28, Acts in Council, 1921). There being no objection, the By-law was suspended by unanimous consent.

The Secretary then read the amendment as proposed:

Resolved, That Article V, paragraph 2, line 3, page 8 of the Acts in Council for 1921, be amended by inserting the words *or more* after the word "two" and before the words "Vice-President"; so that the clause, as amended, shall read: "consisting of a President, two or more Vice-Presidents" . . .

Mrs. Waddell of North Carolina and Mrs. Streeter of New Hampshire moved the adoption of this amendment.

The Secretary called the roll of the societies on the adoption of the proposed amendment, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, of the New York Society, asked permission to speak to the Council on the subject of the proposed Memorial at Belleau Woods in France which was to be dedicated on July 22, this year, and gave a most interesting account of the work of reparation.

Mrs. James Starr, Jr., of Pennsylvania, moved, and it was seconded, that the President be authorized to appoint a committee to represent the Colonial Dames at the dedication of the Memorial. The motion was adopted.

The President stated that she would appoint the Committee at her leisure from among members of the Society who would be abroad in July.

The next in order being action on the recommendations offered by the Executive Committee in its report, they were considered in their order.

After some discussion, the first recommendation was postponed until after the reading of the report of the Committee on Furnishing the Room in the George Washington Memorial.

The second recommendation which was sent to the Executive Committee by the Kentucky Society, was adopted on motion of Miss Burton, of Michigan, duly seconded.

Resolved, That at the next Council the Historian's report be omitted and that the President of each Society shall give a brief statement of what her Society has accomplished; these reports to be typewritten and handed to the Historian, who will compile them.

The third recommendation was adopted as follows, on motion of Mrs. Starr, of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mrs. Lea, of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That our Society emphasize the word "National" in its title, on all occasions, to avoid confusion with other organizations with similar names, and that all State Societies should be asked to do the same.

In the absence of Mrs. Waddell, of North Carolina, who had offered the original resolution, consideration of recommendation 4 was postponed.

Recommendation 5 having been acted upon by the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, it was omitted.

Recommendation 6 was adopted as follows, on motion of Mrs. Sherman, of New York, seconded by Mrs. Starr, of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the Council adopt the report of the Records Committee in regard to the dedication of the Book of War Songs to the memory of the late Mrs. Cassatt, of Pennsylvania, for many years treasurer of the National Society.

On motion of Mrs. Janin of the District of Columbia, seconded by Mrs. Sherman of New York, the next recommendation was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That this Society undertake the work of collecting a fund from the citizens of the United States for the upkeep of the house and grounds of Sulgrave Manor in England.

Recommendation 8, referring to the plan for collecting this fund, after some discussion was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That a sum whose income would be sufficient for the endowment shall be divided among the different State Societies—either according to their statements as to the amount they can probably raise, or as estimated by a central committee; and that each member of each State Society shall endeavor to raise, in any way she thinks best, her particular part of that particular sum.

It was explained by the Chair that this plan could be known as the "Nine Thousand Committees of One," because each member of every corporate society would be a committee of one to collect as large a portion of this fund as she could, and to report to her State Chairman the result of her efforts.

Voted, That the President be authorized to appoint, at her leisure, a Central Executive Committee to work out and execute the details of this plan.

During the remarks on this resolution, Mrs. Belknap of Kentucky and Miss French of Iowa each pledged their State Societies to contribute $200.00 toward this cause.

The President stated, in this connection, that Mrs. Gilmer Speed Adams, Second Vice-President of the National Society, had visited Sulgrave Manor with her husband last year; that finding the difficulty there was in reaching the Manor, they had interviewed the proper authorities and had placards prepared, calling for the attention of American tourists, and giving the best way to reach Sulgrave; they had had them framed and placed in

the proper places, and had requested permission to sign these placards "The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America."

Soon after this, Mr. Adams had died very suddenly; too suddenly for Mrs. Adams to delay the sailing of her daughter to meet her, and she had waited in England, under these sad circumstances, until the arrival of her friends; and in addition to the interest which she had already taken in Sulgrave, she now felt a deeper desire to befriend the Manor house and grounds, because it was the last thing she had been interested in with her distinguished and lamented husband.

The ninth and last recommendation was read, moved and seconded, but the hour for adjournment having arrived, it was left pending, for consideration under the head of Unfinished Business at the next session.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday, May 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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SECOND SESSION, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1923

The second session met on Thursday, May 3, at ten o'clock A. M.

The President called the meeting to order.

The Lord's Prayer was said.

On motion of Mrs. Bacon of Rhode Island, the roll call was omitted.

The Secretary read a message from the Connecticut delegation, inviting other delegations to join it in laying a wreath of palms on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at five o'clock that afternoon.

The Secretary read Article II of the Constitution.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous session, which, after some corrections, were approved.

The first order of business was the reports of the Standing Committees, which were read as follows:

(a) COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION

MRS. RICHARD WEBB OF MAINE, *Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

I have so little to report that it is hardly worth while to come forward, but the Committee on Reception have endeavored to carry out the wishes of Mrs. Lamar to the best of their ability, which has been to meet as many of the new members as possible and to have them meet each other. This is what we have tried to accomplish.

(b) The report of the Auditing Committee was postponed.

(c) On Revising Minutes and Codifying Acts (appointed 1921), the Secretary, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Chairman, made a brief verbal report, saying that Mrs. Lamar had really done the work and must be given the credit.

(d) COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

MRS. WILLIAM HOLLAND WILMER, *Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The Committee on Printing has the honor to present the following report of its activities since the last Council:

65 copies of mimeographed Abridged Minutes of the Council of 1921.

100 lists of Members of Standing Committees.

1000 copies of the Minutes of the Council of 1921.

1000 copies of the Historian's Report of 1921.

100 reprints of the Report on Uniforms Worn by Women During the War.

75 notices of the Meeting of the Council of 1923.

250 programs for the Council of 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

RE LEWIS WILMER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.—Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. John Holmes Jackson, Mrs. Arthur H. Lea, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. William H. Wilmer.

(e) Before the reading of the Report of the Committee on Memorials (Necrology), Mrs. A. M. Waddell of North Carolina read a special Memorial (according to the custom of the Society on the death of National Officers) to Mrs. Ernest H. Pringle of South Carolina, who was Vice-President of the National Society.

MARY FORD PRINGLE

Elected Third Vice-President of the

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

Friday, May 27, 1921

Little did those who were gathered for the closing hours of the last Biennial dream that before another

meeting our youngest officer—in term of service—would be taken from us. It is but fitting that we should pause in our recital of routine work and material accomplishments to pay tribute to that which is above all value—character. It is not what one does, but what one is, that counts; but the measure of the inner spirit and motive power must be taken through the visible manifestations of one's stewardship of life which

"Is God's sacramental gift
To man, for his emprising."

To speak of those more intimate characteristics would be presumption on the part of one outside the immediate circle of Mrs. Pringle's friends, and I will only touch on what we were privileged to know and appreciate.

Behind a modest and unassuming demeanor, there was unusual ability and strength of mind and character. Possessing a marked personality, Mrs. Pringle was able to interest others in plans and projects to the extent of their full accomplishment. It was to her that the request to form a Society of Colonial Dames in South Carolina, was sent, and upon its organization, she was made Secretary. Later she served as Treasurer, and twice as President.

Through her efforts, and the whole-hearted co-operation of the Society, The Powder Magazine—the present home of the South Carolina Dames—was secured, and in every capacity in which Mrs. Pringle served the Society she loved so well, she exhibited untiring devotion. Had she been spared, she would have served the National Society with the same spirit; but even as God gives life He makes death,

"the opener of the Golden Door
To that high Life which goes from more to more."

We miss the gracious presence and the helpful words of Mrs. Pringle, but may we not say with the preacher, "Being found well-pleasing unto God, she was beloved of him," and "though in the eyes of the foolish she seemed

to have died," we know and believe that she has but passed into a life of fuller service. May those who are still in "the days of the years of their pilgrimage" take comfort in the thought that

"Behind the dim unkown,
Standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above His own."

GABRIELLE DER. WADDELL.

Mrs. Henry S. White of New Jersey, Chairman, then read the report of the Committee on Memorials, which included a tribute offered by Mrs. Arthur H. Lea of Pennsylvania to the memory of Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society, and a memorial prepared by Mrs. Francis L. Price of Texas to a former President of the Texas Society, Mrs. Thomas B. Lee.

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS

MRS. HENRY S. WHITE, *Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The duty of your committee is a sad yet dignified office. Our sense of bereavement is great, the Society at large having lost from its membership since the last Council three hundred and sixty-four choice spirits, whose memory we would at this hour laud and honor. Just as shadows reveal the beauty of the picture, and as minor chords oft resolve themselves into sweetest harmony, so we, amid the joy of greeting and of reunion, are reminded of our mortality; but athwart that shadow, as in the picture, comes the shaft of sunlight, and as from out sad swelling harmonies is heard the triumphant major chord, so we at this season, in the quickening to life of leaf and flower behold the emblems of our own great resurrection, and there comes a vision of that great cloister's stillness and seclusion where

"By guardian angels led,
They live whom we call—dead."

Following the observance of an honored custom, let us hand in hand with memory now lay our rosemary for remembrance upon those "low green tents whose curtains nevermore will outward swing" "till that great morning when the archangel's trump shall winnow like a fan the chaff and grain."

PENNSYLVANIA.—Our sympathy goes out to Pennsylvania, as we review the list of fifty-two taken from her membership by the grim Reaper. Truly a long roll of honor, whose names we may not read, but whose record stands out in letters of living light.

Resolution of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, adopted at their stated meeting held October 13, 1922.

On motion, duly seconded, it was *Resolved,* That this resolution as presented be passed by the Board and a copy sent to Mr. Harrison. The resolution follows:

"The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America records with sorrow the loss of Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, an ardent Pennsylvanian, a true Colonial Dame. As founder, as Vice-President, and as President, at the Biennial Council at Washington, and as chairman of the Stenton Mansion Executive Committee she has served to the fullest extent of her marked ability, and has given unstintingly of her time, her influence and her means. She will be mourned by her fellow workers. The sympathy of the Board is extended to Mr. Harrison and her family in their great loss."

MARLAND mourns the loss of sixteen, among them Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, wife of a former Governor of the State and a member of the Board for several years; also some of the older members whose interest and coöperation will be sadly missed.

NEW JERSEY has lost fourteen from her Society; some whose membership dates back to the early days: Mrs.

Beulah Oliphant and Mrs. Frederick C. Lewis were founders—noble women all, in whose memory we would twine chaplets of amaranth.

DELAWARE records with deep regret the death of seven members; one, Mrs. William F. Sellers, a valued and dearly loved manager.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Death has taken thirteen from the Society in the District, devoted and faithful women they were, whose passing has left a void.

VIRGINIA sends a list of twenty-one who have passed into the Beyond. As to the high ideals their lives expressed, those who knew them best can testify.

RHODE ISLAND announces with deep sorrow the death of the Society's President, Mrs. Samuel Powel, and of eight other members.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Society in Massachusetts sends a list of fourteen members deeply mourned.

NEW YORK.—We sorrow with New York in the loss of forty from her membership. The list includes names interwoven with the early history of the Empire State, names of honor and of prestige.

SOUTH CAROLINA records the death of eight. Especially mourned is Mrs. Ernest H. Pringle (nee Mary Ford), third Vice-President of the National Society, a founder of the State Society which she served as Corresponding Secretary and twice as President. Another loss to the Society is Mrs. John Julius Pringle, of whose writings Winston Churchill said: "Mrs. Pringle has accomplished one of the most difficult feats in literature—making commonplace things in life interesting."

CONNECTICUT'S membership is reduced by fourteen: one, Mrs. Francis Goodman, whose Society number, nineteen, proclaims her an early member.

GEORGIA has lost seventeen, among them being Miss Emma Bullock, a Charter Member.

New Hampshire.—Death has taken six members from the New Hampshire Society.

North Carolina.—Among the nine valued members whom North Carolina has lost are Mrs. J. W. Murchison, one of its founders, and Mrs. R. D. Crowly, Chairman of the Necrology Committee.

California's ranks have been lessened by the death of nine. One, Mrs. Freeman R. Cady, a mother in Israel, after a long illness patiently borne, passed into the other life. By a strange fate, Mrs. Cyrus Walker, First Vice-President, who died in February, 1922, was quickly followed by her successor, Miss Elizabeth M. Jones, in August of that year.

Illinois sends the names of seven who will be greatly missed from the active constructive work of that Society.

Michigan reports a loss of seven, four of whom have died this year.

Minnesota.—Of the seven who have passed away in the Minnesota Society during the last two years, two had served long and efficiently as officers of the Society: Mrs. Arthur M. Keith of Minneapolis, as Treasurer for many years, and Mrs. George R. Metcalf of St. Paul, the first member and practically the organizer of the Society, who had also been its most faithful Secretary and Historian.

Iowa.—The tributes paid to the ten members of the Iowa Society by their Necrology Committee attest the worth of the women they have lost. In the list are mentioned Mrs. Frederick W. Becker, a talented musician and a gifted linguist; Mrs. Charles F. Cadle, a Charter Member; and Mrs. Simon Casady, for twenty-two years First Vice-President, "one whose whole life was full of human kindness." St. Monica's Home in Des Moines stands as a memorial to her untiring efforts in the protection of young women.

Ohio's loss of twelve members includes the names of Mrs. William Taylor Irwin, a beloved member of the

Board; Mrs. James D. Lehmer, a Charter Member; and Mrs. Willis E. Hall, also a Charter Member and valued officer in the Society's early days, who, although some years ago transferred to the New York Society, is yet mourned by Ohio.

COLORADO sends the names of seven to be subtracted from her membership. Mrs. Thomas Keely, Treasurer of the Society, is characterized by her compatriots as a "wonderful woman"; Mrs. William K. Argo, possessed of such gifts that she succeeded her husband as superintendent of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind; Mrs. Victor Hungerford, Historian; and Mrs. Edward E. Nichols, Vice-President of the Society.

MAINE reports five deaths.

MISSOURI.—Five deaths is the record of the Society in Missouri.

WISCONSIN.—Among the six members whose loss the Wisconsin Society deplores are Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. John Mitchell, Charter Members. Mrs. Mitchell, a woman of highly exalted character, served the Society as President and Historian.

LOUISIANA.—This State is fortunate in having to report but one death.

TENNESSEE.—One of the four members whom Tennessee has lost is Mrs. James S. Pilcher, Charter Member, First Vice-President, President and Honorary President, a woman whom her associates delighted to honor.

INDIANA has lost four members.

KENTUCKY.—Eight members of the Kentucky Society have passed on since the last Council. Chief among them are Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, one of the oldest and most distinguished, and Mrs. Donald McDonald, Jr., one of the youngest and loveliest.

ALABAMA mourns the loss of three: Mrs. J. G. Thomas, an early member and Vice-President of the Society for years; Mrs. E. W. Faith, Chairman of Historic

Memorials Committee; and Miss Anne Marks Williams, Fourth Vice-President, known and loved by the whole membership, met a tragic fate last summer when the automobile in which she was riding collided with a railroad train.

TEXAS announces with sorrow the death of seven members, of whom Mrs. Wertheim was a Board Member; Mrs. Lombardi, and Mrs. Lee, Charter Members, the latter being Honorary President. Of Mrs. Lee the President writes that her loss is irreparable, combining as she did in her personality every grace and charm with executive ability of a high order.

The Texas Society of the Colonial Dames of America records with deep sorrow the death of its beloved Honorary President:

Mrs. Lee was the only child of Lieutenant Richard Ellis Cochram of distinguished Delaware ancestry and his wife, Sallie Tannehill Beall, of no less distinguished Maryland ancestry. Lieut. Cochram was killed in the war between the United States and Mexico when Mrs. Lee was very young, but she never forgot that she was the daughter of a soldier, and she possessed, in a remarkable degree, the stern courage, the true insight, and the calm fearlessness of a soldier's daughter.

The least of all of Mrs. Lee's unusual endowments was a rare beauty of face, which passing years and increasing sorrows only spiritualized. She was in personal appearance unusually attractive and distinguished looking: her quiet reserve and dignity of deportment never failed to excite admiration among all who were associated with her. To her naturally fine mind was added a true culture and refinement, and one could not know her, even casually, without being impressed with the reality and simplicity of her Christian faith.

For thirty-seven eventful years Mrs. Lee stood side by side with her devoted and consecrated husband, the

Reverend Thomas Booth Lee, in his work as rector of old St. David's, Austin, ministering at all times with loving helpfulness both to the material and the spiritual needs of their parishioners. There are those who remember her beautiful face bending over beds of sickness, and there are others who remember her as reading the commendatory prayer by the bedside of one who was passing from this life. Truly, the spiritual significance of such a character cannot be estimated, because the lives she influenced cannot be enumerated.

Mrs. Lee was a Charter Member of the Society of Colonial Dames, which she assisted in organizing in Texas in 1898. She was successively Historian, Vice-President, President, and Honorary President. To the last she was interested in the Society, and on all different points in administering its affairs her advice was eagerly sought and she was appealed to as "a court of last resort."

One who had known her intimately in the Councils of the National Society said of her: "I know what Mrs. Lee has meant to the Society in Texas during all these years. Her going only deepens the responsibility that we all feel for upholding the standards which she maintained and the ideals she cherished, and which she exemplified in her own beautiful life."

Of Mrs. Lee, her Bishop, the Right Reverend George H. Kinsolving, wrote: "She was in every deed a worthy helpmate for her husband, and, up to the time of her death, exemplified in her daily walk and conversation a very rare and most striking type of Christian character. I had been associated with her for quite thirty years and it was always a pleasure and privilege to be in her company, and to meet her from time to time in social relationship. The years as they glided by knit the bonds of admiration and friendship more and more firmly by reason of her sorrows and the gentle, patient spirit she manifested as she passed along bearing nobly her many and

bitter crosses. She has earned a rich reward and has now entered into that rest which remaineth for the people of God."

ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas Society has lost five, one of whom, Mrs. Logan Holt Roots, the Society's first President, died in January of this year.

FLORIDA's loss includes a founder of the Society in the person of Mrs. Robert Howard Gamble, a woman of unusual distinction, who for several years was President and later Honorary President; Mrs. Daniel G. Ambler, a Charter Member, and first Treasurer, a noble and useful member; also Mrs. John G. Christopher, a Charter Member of the Society, its First Vice-President, its second President and later Honorary Vice-President.

VERMONT mourns the loss of four, two of whom, Mrs. John A. Mead and Mrs. Henry S. Bingham, had served the Society as President, the latter being Honorary President since 1919.

WEST VIRGINIA chronicles three deaths.

MISSISSIPPI sends the names of two. In the death of Mrs. Joel Willis, a former President, and Honorary President, the Society has sustained a great loss; as she was greatly beloved, so she is sadly missed.

KANSAS records the death of three: Mrs. William S. Hinman, a Charter Member and Corresponding Secretary for thirteen years; Mrs. Lora R. Priddy, also a Charter Member, and Mrs. Frank P. M. Trueman. The two last mentioned answered the "one clear call" on the same day.

NEBRASKA reports one death.

WASHINGTON mourns the loss of two exceptional women: Mrs. Livingston B. Stedman, a Charter Member, and Vice-President; and Mrs. Wells, wife of Bishop Wells.

WYOMING has lost one, Mrs. Imogen S. Willey, a Charter Member, who, the President says, "came to this far West thirty years ago and gave of her sterling generous qualities to the new country."

OKLAHOMA is the one favored Society which has no report to make.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNIE H. WHITE,
Chairman.

Commitee on Memorials: Mrs. Henry S. White, Chairman; Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Mrs. Christopher Tompkins, Mrs. John C. Groome, Mrs. Carol M. Allis, Mrs. Francis L. Price, Mrs. Frank Woodman, Miss Sallie Lord Holmes.

There followed the reports of the following committees:

(f) ON RELICS LOANED THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

CURATOR, MRS. BENJAMIN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Madam President and Members of the Council:

In January of this year your committee issued its usual circular letter to the Presidents of the Corporate and Associate Societies, requesting the loan of historic Colonial relics for exhibition in the cases of the National Society in the United States National Museum.

Responses expressing interest in securing such heirlooms for the collection in Washington were received from the following states:

Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin.

The National Society has acquired by a codicil to the will of Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, a beloved member of the Society in the District of Columbia and its Treas-

urer for many years, who passed away on January 9, 1921, all her Washington relics except a gold necklace. Most of these precious heirlooms had been bequeathed to Miss Heth by her godmother, Mrs. George Goldsborough of Baltimore, Maryland, and they included 170 pieces of china and glassware of the eighteenth century, the former described by Miss Heth as being the famous "Lowestoft" ware that was used at Mount Vernon.

Also a mahogany table with heavy brass claw feet and a mahogany desk or escritoire, which are of especial beauty. These are deposited with the Club of Colonial Dames, as they were too large to be placed in the Relic Cases in the United States National Museum. The complete list of articles bequeathed to the National Society by Miss Heth is as follows:

Accession 12,549:

Chinaware.

Cat. No. 5,861 Platters, oval-shaped (6).
5,862 Soup tureen with cover (2 pieces).
5,863 Salad bowl.
5,864 Gravy boat with stand (2 pieces).
5,865 Gravy boat with cover.
5,866 Openwork fruit dishes with stands (2).
5,867 Soup plates (12).
5,868 Dinner plates (11).
5,869 Tea plates (11).
5,870 Ice cream saucers, large (10).
5,871 Ice cream saucers, small (11).
5,872 Saucer.
5,873 Meat dishes with covers (4 pieces), (2).
5,874 Mustard cups with covers (23 pieces), (11).
5,875 Pickle dishes in the shape of oak leaves (2).

Glassware.

Cat. No. 5,876 Oval dessert dishes (3) and rectangular pickle dish (1), (4).
5,877 Pitcher
5,878 Celery or flower stand.
5,879 Large decanters with stoppers (4 pieces), (2).
5,880 Small decanters with stoppers (4 pieces), (2).
5,881 Smaller decanters with stoppers (4 pieces), (2).
5,882 Water bottles (5).

Glassware

Cat. No. 5,883 Salt cellars with stands (4 pieces), (2).
5,884 Tumblers (11).
5,885 Finger bowls (11).
5,886 Sugar bowls (2).
5,887 Punch glasses (12).
5,888 Champagne glasses (9).
5,889 Wine glasses (16).
5,890 Cordial glasses (6).

Accession 57,549:
Cat. No. 285,296 Cut glass bowl (1).

Accession 59,666:
Cat. No. 290,663 Pair of shoe buckles.
290,664 Pearl and silk fan.
290,666 Silver tumbler.
290,667 Coral necklace.
290,670 Pair of agate ear-rings.
290,671 One agate ear-ring.
290,672 Pair of garnet ear-rings.
290,673 Pair of coral ear-rings.
290,674 Topaz ear-ring.
290,675 Beaded purse.

Accession 63,544:
Cat. No. 308,591 Pair of shoe buckles.
308,592 Matchbox.
308,593 Silver seal.
308,594 Pin with miniature.
308,595 Eyeglass.
308,596 Button pin.
308,598 Piece of lace.
308,599 Monroe address.
308,600 Pair of gloves.

Accession 65,396:
Cat. No. 4,004 Ivory and silk fan.

Accession 68,511:
Cat. No. Necklace.
Pair of ear-rings.
Sewing box.
Quilted coat.
2 muslin dresses.
Petticoat.
Apron belonging to Nellie Custis.

The following articles were rejected by the museum authorities as not being of sufficient value for exhibition

in the museum, and not having any authoritative evidence to connect them with the Washington family:

1 piece of green brocade,
1 piece of lace,
1 Paisley shawl, with green center,
1 embroidered triangular kerchief,
1 embroidered muslin scarf,
1 fichu, embroidered white muslin,
1 reticule, of embroidered muslin,
1 green scarf with colored border,
1 piece of flounce.

The Chairman has been told that Miss Heth visited and was much interested in Valley Forge, and had promised that some of her relics should be deposited in the museum. It would therefore seem eminently proper that these articles be placed in that museum as a deposit from the National Society, and I recommend that the Committee be authorized to take such action, if agreeable to this body.

The Committee would be glad to be authorized to purchase and have placed on the three articles now at the Club of Colonial Dames, brass plates indicating that they are the property of the National Society, so that there can never be any doubt as to ownership when the time comes for their withdrawal.

May I note again the unfailing interest of Mrs. James H. Kirkland, who in the several years that she has served on the Committee on Relics has been a real help to the Chairman in the collecting of relics from her State?

Since the last Council there have been 15 deposits and 17 withdrawals. A full list of these articles is herewith appended.

ACCESSIONS

Accession 66,546:

Uniform: Coat, vest, breeches, and sash, worn during the French and Indian Wars by Captain Ely Dagworthy of the British Army. Loaned to the Society by George Dagworthy Mayo, Esq., Richmond, Virginia.

ACCESSIONS—*cont.*

Accession 66,604:

Two framed deeds, one dated 1720; the other, "In the first year of American Independence." Loaned by Mrs. D. G. Reese, Chicago, Illinois.

Document: Appointment of a Clerk of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in Greene County in 1790, signed by William Blount, Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America South of the Ohio River.

Warrant: For grant of land, issued by Secretary of State of North Carolina (signed by Governor Blount in 1783). Loaned by Mrs. James H. Kirkland, Nashville, Tennessee.

Accession 66,626:

Glass tumbler owned by George Washington and used at Mount Vernon. Loaned by Miss Alice Reading, Washington, D. C.

Accession 66,899:

Silver spoon, very old, brought from Ireland by Hugh Montgomery. This spoon, with other silver, lay buried in the ground at Salisbury, North Carolina, during the Colonial Wars.

Warrant for lands issued by North Carolina, 1784. Signed by Governor John Sevier.

Old purse worn by Governor Newton Cannon throughout the Creek Wars. Written on the pocketbook is the date 1825.

Loaned by Mrs. Harry Evans, Nashville, Tennessee.

Accession 67,417:

Miniature—water-color—of Captain Nathaniel Wattles, 1761. Loaned by Mrs. William Sothoron Powell, Washington, D. C.

Accession 68,051:

Naval dirk, ivory handle, owned during the War of the Revolution by Captain William Wattles—1739. Owned by Ensign Thomas Lippett Wattles, U. S. N. Loaned by Mrs. William Sothoron Powell, Washington, D. C.

Accession 68,120:

Photograph of the commission of William Edmunds as Captain of a company of militia, Farquier County of Virginia, 1761. Loaned by Alfred Horner, Esq., Washington, D. C.

Accession — —:

Tea Caddy, silver, with Spotswood Arms, owned by Governor Alexander Spotswood. Loaned by the Virginia Society through Mrs. William Ruffin Cox.

Accession — —:

China vase, with Arms of the United States—old. Owned by Governor Alexander Spotswood. Loaned by the Virginia Society through Mrs. William Ruffin Cox.

Accession — —:

Old Sampler—1814. Loaned by Mrs. Henry Dickson Bruns of the Louisiana Society.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RECIPROCITY BUREAU

WITHDRAWALS

Accession 52,795:

Silver salt box, old.

Vanity box, silver gilt.

Loaned by Mrs. John Cropper of the Society in the District of Columbia

Accession 56,897:

Miniature of Bishop William White.

Loaned by Mrs. Albert C. Hill, of the South Carolina Society.

Accession 59,151:

Shoe buckles of Hon. John Barclay.

Loaned by Mrs. Edward Trenchard of the New York Society.

Accession 59,656:

Old brooch.

Silver tea strainer.

Sketch of the Ashton Coat of Arms.

Loaned through Mrs. Lucy Ashton Lewis, Gulfport, Mississippi, of the Louisiana Society.

Accession 59,656:

Holy Bible according to St. Matthew with expository notes and observations by W. Burkitt, 1650.

Loaned to the Society by Mrs. R. H. Marr, New Orleans, Louisiana, through Mrs. Lucy Ashton Lewis of the Louisiana Society.

Accession 59,656:

Antique china luster teapot.

China plate with classical design.

3 Lowestoft china tea cups.

Gold luster pitcher.

Loaned by Mrs. D. B. H. Chaffee, New Orleans, through Mrs. Lucy Ashton Lewis, of the Louisiana Society.

Accession 61,852:

Tortoise shell snuff box.

Fan, early period.

Loaned by Mrs. Edward Trenchard of the New York Society.

Accession 66,552:

Tea Caddy owned by Governor Spotswood. Loaned by Mrs. Bland Spotswood, through Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, of the Virginia Society.

Respectfully submitted,
CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Chairman.

UNIFORMS OF WOMEN WORN DURING THE WAR

Madam President and Members of the Council:

Since my last report to you in 1921 there has been added to the collection of "Uniforms of Women Worn During the War" the following:

NAVY

Trench coat and slicker worn by Chief Nurse Frances Van Ingen, Base Hospital No. 1, Headquarters at Brest, France, with operating sections serving at the front.

Overseas uniform worn by Anne Burgess, Base Hospital No. 1, Brest, France.

Summer street uniform worn by Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps.

ARMY

U. S. Army nurse uniform consisting of blue suit, blue overcoat, waist, shoes, gloves, etc.

Summer uniform—white. Army uniforms of this type, as described above, were in the collection when my report was submitted to the last Council, but they were loans from the U. S. National Museum (new uniforms from the War and Navy Departments). These just described have seen service in France and have been presented by their respective donors to the National Society.

There have also been added the following interesting uniforms:

Red Cross Hospital uniform worn and presented by Mrs. Henry R. Rea, of Philadelphia, Field Director of the American Red Cross at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Uniform presented by Mrs. Henry Russell Talbot and worn by her at the Pansement *Comite Pansements Chirugiceaux,* Paris, France, during the war.

Uniform presented by Mrs. William Watson Smith, Chairman of the Young Women's Christian Association Committee of the Western District of Pennsylvania for selecting those who were sent to France, working at the U. S. Government Hospital, No. 27, Park View, Pa.

This, as far as I am able to learn, completes the collection of "Uniforms of Women Worn During the War."

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

(g) ON HISTORIC RESEARCH

MRS. A. M. WADDELL OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

In submitting the report of the performance of the duties of the Committee on Historic Research, I do so with much trepidation and plead your indulgence on the score of a perfectly new personnel under an inexperienced and sadly ignorant chairman. The latter quickly recognized the ability of her committee, and that the responsibility of arousing interest in, as well as the pleasure of personal communication with, the Corporate Societies must not be hers alone. So each member of the committee was asked to assume the sponsorship of several societies which should send to her their reports, to be by her in turn transmitted to the chairman. The results were most gratifying, thirty-six societies being heard from, of which only thirteen had nothing to report, either for lack of field or because of specialization along other lines of work.

We stressed the line of work of Historic Research, as defined by the National Society, hoping to avoid overlapping and unnecessary repetitions, but collisions with the Preservation of Existing Records seem inevitable, and I still wonder what is left for the two of us to record when the Historian has finished!

Historic Research is very absorbing, and to follow a trail leads into such devious paths as make the methods of Secret Service quite commonplace. What could not be discovered if we possessed unlimited time and money!

Illinois proved that even an old discarded trunk could furnish additional proof of the esteem in which George

Washington was held, for, lining the cover of this trunk sold at auction in a New England farm house, was a newspaper published in Hartford, Conn., in April, 1800. This contained an excerpt from a London paper announcing the death and eulogizing the character of General Washington. It is worth hearing.

"We are sorry to announce the death of that illustrious man, Gen. George Washington, who departed this life on the 15th ult. after an indisposition of 23 days. The decease of this truly great man will be lamented by the admirers of genius, integrity and genuine patriotism; for, however his exertions prevailed in depriving Great Britain of one of her most important possessions, the whole tenor of his conduct sufficiently proves that he acted from the purest principles. His memory and character must therefore be held in the highest veneration by every lover of public virtue and private worth. Unlike the upstart Tyrant of the present day in France, he fought and bled, not to degrade and enslave, but to render free and happy his native land; and having done everything his country could expect, or true patriotism could accomplish, like another Cincinnatus, he resigned his richly merited power into the same hands from which he received it, and virtually retired into the tranquil bosom of honorable retirement. Peace to his illustrious name!" (London paper.)

Do you wonder that the finder bought the trunk and carried the cover to Chicago that the newspaper might be photographed?

The new home of the Illinois Society is beautified by a gold-framed mirror which came originally from the house of Miles Standish, in Duxbury, Mass., and was bought in the house of Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel, in Marshfield. Also by a "piecrust" inlaid table which tradition says was brought over in the first boat carrying furniture which followed the Mayflower.

In the acquisition of such treasures, Louisiana is a close second, for she has purchased three valuable miniatures, one of Jean Lemoine, French Governor of Louisiana in 1701, and founder of the city of New Orleans in 1718, and one of Pierre Lemoine, who was commissioned by the French Government in 1699 to establish direct intercourse between France and the Mississippi river. The Louisiana Dames have also secured a document signed by Thomas Jefferson, President, and James Madison, Secretary of State, calling Congress together to consider the Louisiana Purchase, and of the original seal they had made a bronze replica. Interesting orders issued by the Spanish Governor, with their seals intact, and many interesting letters form a valuable collection.

Mississippi devotes special attention to the romantic and pathetic story of the brief sojourn of the Spaniards in that State, which was two hundred years before the coming of the French. DeSoto's winter camp at Red Lands, and the various scenes of his battles with the Chickasaws, have been located, as well as his exact route toward his crowning achievement—the discovery of the great river. In commemoration of the brave deeds of this explorer and his Spaniards, a magnificent boulder with an inscription in bronze has been placed in Tupelo by the Dames; and at their request the State Superintendent of Education has set apart the thirteenth of April as DeSoto Day in the schools. Mississippi sends pictures of the historic oak tree still standing on the site of the home of Colbert, the last Chief of the Chickasaw Indians in that territory, and also of Council Hall where DeSoto dined with the Chief and in which later several treaties were consummated.

Old houses have a lure of their own, but unfortunately in the march of progress, so-called, they are rapidly disappearing, and therefore it behooves us to preserve them in one way or another. Connecticut is using one way,

and her disappointment is great that she can present to this Council only the circulars, and not the completed Book on Old Houses of Connecticut; that is still in the hands of the publisher, but we will eventually share her pride in this accomplishment. Connecticut is in possession of a real treasure—a photostat copy of a love-letter written in 1674 by the Reverend Edward Taylor to Miss Elizabeth Fitch. The quaint phraseology is called by the writer, "the lavish language of a lover's pen."

Georgia sends us photographs of three letters of historic value. One, dated Middlebrook, March 10, 1779, is from George Washington to Captain John McQueen, entrusting him with important despatches for Lafayette. The other two are personal letters from Lafayette to Captain McQueen, who was sent to Prussia on a mission for securing a treaty of amity between the United States and the King of Prussia. The dates of these letters are May 27 and November 26, 1786.

North Carolina photographed the Rock House, the home of Hezekiah Alexander, a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and re-cut in the cornerstone the date of its building, 1774. In this connection we learn that additional evidence in favor of this much disputed Declaration of May 20, 1775, has been discovered. One of the Dames, while ransacking old newspapers, came across the Raleigh Register of July 19, 1834, in which reference was made to General Lafayette's death on May 20, which, it says, is "the anniversary of the day on which the North Carolina Declaration of Independence occurred." It goes on to say: "Having had occasion to look over the account of his (Lafayette's) reception in this State ten years ago, we are struck with the remarkable fact that in all his addresses, toasts, etc., constant allusion is made to the 20th of May, 1775, when a generous people called for independence and freedom long before the cry was re-echoed in a Continental Congress."

Maryland has presented to Mount Clare portraits of the old Ridgely family at Annapolis. By request of his late Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, a volume of essays written by Lord Arundell of Wardour, and compiled by his widow, was presented to the library at Doughoregan Manor, the home of the Carrols for two hundred years. This volume was brought to this country for the Historian of the Maryland Society, and by her deposited in the library as a memorial to Cardinal Gibbons. A Maryland Dame won the prize for the best essay on Colonial Maryland, and Ohio's Study of Colonial Maryland won commendation.

In an effort to stimulate interest in her Colonial period, New Hampshire offers a prize of $100 for the best monograph on a subject taken from its history prior to 1775.

Kansas contributes an article on the Dameron family, and the Historic Landmarks of Kansas are related most entertainingly. She regrets to report her failure to interest the legislature in the preservation of the Shawnee Mission. In a quiet way, however, she is doing something to preserve these three old buildings situated in Johnson County on the historic Santa Fe trail. The mission was founded in 1839, and in its day gave instruction to all the Indian tribes in that section, and also to the children of the early white settlers. There was held in 1855 the first legislature.

The romance and adventure of Indian life continue to grip the imagination of those States which possess Indian lore.

North Carolina studies and writes about her Indian tribes, and exhibits many relics; while her daughter, Tennessee, has collected interesting data regarding the treaty made with the Indians. This treaty was signed on October 12, 1830, the full account of which, as well as the minutes of the organization of the church in which the transaction took place, are preserved in the court house.

This church was founded in 1811 by the noted Divine, Gideon Blackburn, who was one of the first to cross the Cumberland Mountains, and go into what was then the "Great West." This brave venture recalls to us one still earlier, known as "The Expedition of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." All the details of this picturesque and romantic adventure, when Governor Spotswood led a party across the Appalachian mountains and into the Shenandoah Valley in the year of our Lord, 1716, may be read in an address delivered before the Virginia Society, which has erected a tablet at Swift Run Gap commemorating the event. That ever-active Society presented to the A. P. V. A. a shrine in which was placed a bronze tablet representing Robert Hunt celebrating the first Communion of the Anglican Church on this continent in 1607. This is placed at Jamestown, and recently the Tidewater Committee presented to the Church a Processional Cross.

A pamphlet entitled "Virginia First" was written for the Dames, and by them distributed to the schools throughout the State.

Pennsylvania gives variety and an artistic touch to our report in the account of her continued musical research. She gave an exhibition of music and musical instruments illustrative of musical life in Pennsylvania in the Eighteenth Century which must have been most interesting.

Missouri is studying her Pioneer life and old customs, historic sites and institutions, photographing documents pertaining to these subjects, and also, when possible, the pictures and paintings of men who were prominent in those days. A valuable volume is thus compiled.

West Virginia contributes papers on her Pioneer Women, as well as on "The Battle of Point Pleasant, the First Battle of the American Revolution."

Arkansas and Maine, as also West Virginia, are ac-

cumulating data on Indian mounds and trails and forts, and relate their stories entertainingly.

Alabama has collected old legends, bits of history and traditions of the great Indian Chief Pushmataha, the friend of Randolph and Jackson; and also unpublished letters from Presidents and public men in which are discussed affairs of State. She is noting historic sites for future marking, and has made a study of the town of Demopolis, which was founded by officers of Napoleon's army seeking refuge in Alabama.

Wyoming has preserved quite wonderfully relics of her early history, for besides Colonial documents, laces, brocades, shawls—such as many of the Societies have shown—she exhibits homespun sheets and quilts. The Historian of the Society made the address when she unveiled a bronze tablet placed on a building in Laramie, Wyoming, in which was held the first jury to be presided over by women that was ever held in the world on a criminal case. The case was one of murder, and the jury was composed equally of men and women, one of the latter being the wife of a Methodist minister. Before the casting of the ballot she asked the jury to unite with her in a prayer for divine guidance, and she was the one woman who voted for murder in the first degree. The verdict was murder in the second degree.

A Dame in Iowa exhumed from a forgotten French history Pere Marquette's most interesting and vivid relation of his landing in Iowa. With visions of a tablet marking his landing place, investigations were immediately begun—also negotiations for the tablet. But, alas, this investigating committee, like some others, met the fate lurking in wait for the unwary. The more they investigated, the less they found. Negotiations for the tablet were discontinued. Now in the matter of Julien Dubuque, who founded the town bearing his name, Iowa was absolutely safe, and investigation regarding his history and work in mines proved interesting.

Kentucky's investigating committee also came to grief in the effort to prove that George Washington had in person surveyed land in the eastern part of the State, and another tablet faded away! But local historic sites have been visited, and it is planned, with the coöperation of the County Judges, to catalogue the places.

Massachusetts made a great contribution when she published the Book on American Samplers. By bequest Massachusetts has acquired a booby sleigh which belonged to Governor Hancock, and which will eventually find a resting place on the grounds of Quincy Homestead.

South Carolina has worked in varied fields of research, and met with gratifying results. Her members have contributed valuable papers on historic characters and sites, and her collection of pamphlets has been enriched by the addition of one on Historic Spots of Berkeley County, and another dealing with the Colonial History of St. James's Parish. Long ago a little book of historic value was written by Dr. Irving, entitled, "A Day on Cooper River." It is now out of print, but a typewritten copy of same has been obtained for the Society. A copy of Eliza Lucas Pinckney's Receipt Book No. 2, date 1756, has been presented to the Society. It contains receipts of all kinds, from the "Curing of Westphalian Hams" to such intimate things as "Whitening the Hands" and "Taking off Tann."

It is a matter of regret that the reports cannot be given in full, but time would fail us, and consideration for the rights of others brings this to a close.

With such widespread intelligent and active interest registered, we may feel confident of more and more valuable results of the efforts of the Colonial Dames of America "to diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past."

Respectfully submitted,

GABRIELLE DER. WADDELL,

Chairman.

(h) ON A RECIPROCITY BUREAU

MRS. HERMAN J. GROESBECK OF OHIO, *Chairman*

(Report read by Mrs. Marcus Benjamin of Massachusetts.)

Madam President and Members of the Council:

It gives me pleasure to report that during the past two years greater interest has been shown in the collection of manuscripts, pamphlets, etc., contained in the Reciprocity Bureau than ever before since the Bureau has been in my care.

Forty papers have been sent on request to different Societies. Two new papers have been received: "Colonial Gardens," by Mrs. Augustus Thomas of Kentucky, and "Rhode Island's Gift to Americanism," by Mrs. Stephen E. Hopkins of Rhode Island, and seven new papers are promised me by the Society in South Carolina.

In regard to the Travelling Album of photographs, of the Achievements of the Society, I feel very much as the mother of an only debutante daughter, who was launched socially in a most promising way, but who is now developing into a wall-flower and is no longer receiving the attention and the invitations Mamma thinks her due.

I have, however, several new photographs to add to the attractions of the Album. Two of the lovely Portico at Plymouth; one from the Florida Society, of their beautiful bronze tablet; and several of Fort Marion, on which this tablet is placed; and one from Illinois of the old Powder Magazine at Fort de Chartres.

At the previous Council the following resolution was carried: "That the Reciprocity Committee add to its duties the collection of photographs of historic buildings, especially photographs of Colonial houses—both exteriors and interiors. That the Committee request these photographs from the various State Societies, and circu-

late them as they now do the papers in the Reciprocity Bureau."

I sent out, therefore, a circular embodying this resolution to all Societies east of the Mississippi River and also to Missouri and to California, on account of the early French and Spanish settlements in those States, and suggested that a collection of postal card pictures for a postal card album would be acceptable. To these circulars I received only nine replies.

The Societies in Maryland, in Tennessee and in North Carolina offer to provide their own albums at their own expense. The remaining six Societies are interested and will collect their pictures and send them to me.

Some pictures have been already sent to me, but few of these are of buildings of the Colonial period, and there seems to exist so general a misunderstanding of the undertaking that your Chairman deferred any definite plans until further instructions could be sent her from this Council.

I beg to present here statements of money received by me from the National Treasury since August, 1919, and of my expenditures from this date to the present; and in this connection request of you an additional appropriation for the vice-chairman of this Committee, who requires it in order to complete her arrangements for the duplicate collection of photographs of the Achievements of the Society.

I have the honor to express my sincere thanks to the Society for the pleasant occupation I have, as an invalid, found in the work, and also my very great regret in being unable to be present at this Council.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH P. GROESBECK,

Chairman.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RECIPROCITY BUREAU

May, 1921, Balance, previously reported	$14.96	
April, 1922, Received from National Treasurer	20.00	
		$34.96
Expenditures since May, 1921:		
Huber (mounting photos and lettering)	$10.40	
Miss Murdoch (lettering)	3.75	
Chatfield and Woods (paper for new enclosure envelopes for Reciprocity Bureau)	4.83	
Burbank (photos of Portico at Plymouth)	1.40	
Insurance on Album	1.97	
For postage for myself from 1920 to 1923	5.00	
		27.35
Balance, May 1, 1923		$7.61

ELIZABETH P. GROESBECK.

May, 1921:		
To Huber Art Co. (for paper, mounting photos, descriptive lettering, espressage and insurance	$148.09	
To Sharrock (for Album)	14.25	
To Bankhard for Travelling Suitcase	10.00	
Rubber cloth for Album	2.20	
Tag for Suitcace	2.50	
For photographs	31.00	
	$208.04	
To Proctor & Collier, Publishers, the two Indexes, enclosing envelopes for same, and small printed notice for Album	72..00	
To self for postage and expressage from 1916 to 1920	10.00	
Total		$290.04
Received from National Treasurer:		
August, 1919	$100.00	
November, 1919	100.00	
March, 1920	75.00	
March, 1921	30.00	
	$305.00	
Balance, May, 1921		14.96

ELIZABETH P. GROESBECK.

RECIPROCITY BUREAU

MRS. MARCUS BENJAMIN, *Vice-Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

I have the honor to report that the fixture for the displaying of the duplicate set of photographs—some 200 in number—collected by the Chairman of the Reciprocity Bureau, Mrs. Groesbeck, is now in place in the library of the Club of Colonial Dames in Washington.

Before deciding on this type of fixture I consulted the authorities in the United States National Museum and it was their unqualified choice.

The base is of beautiful East India mahogany fitted with shallow drawers, Yale locked, so that when the wings are filled with photographs the collection may still be continued and stored free from dust or injury so long as the Society carries on its work of restoration of historic houses, sites, etc.

Owing to its high cost at the present time, it was found impossible to purchase the glass for the wings, the appropriation in the treasury being insufficient; that item and the cost of having the photographs mounted are still before us, and therefore I would respectfully ask for a further appropriation of $200. This sum, with the amount still available in the treasury for the Reciprocity Committee will be, I hope, sufficient to complete the work. My expenditures to date have been $667.50.

Respectfully submitted,
CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Vice-Chairman.

(i) ON PUBLICATION

MRS. CHARLES E. RIEMAN OF MARYLAND, *Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The next publication of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, entitled "Privateering and

Piracy in the Colonial Period," has had a long cruise. It was launched just before the war, which first caused delay; then by the generally bad conditions following that period. At the last Council of 1921, the date for the publication of the manuscript (then in hand) was "left to the discretion of the officers of the National Society," so, after careful survey, application for their permission was made. Considerable negotiation was necessary to secure a contract, but it was finally signed in January, and the manuscript delivered to the publishers. Since then there have been more very trying delays, and only last Saturday, the 27th of April, the Macmillan Company wrote they would shortly send the first proofs to Dr. Jameson, the editor, for correction. The various Societies will be notified when the book is ready, as owing to the great increase in cost of manufacture there will be no free copies, but, according to the contract, all members of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America are entitled to purchase it at 30 per cent discount below the market price.

It has been reported that copies of the previous publications of the Society are no longer obtainable. This is a mistake, as the last statement from the Macmillan Company showed that they had in stock May, 1922:

Correspondence of William Pitt	168 copies
Correspondence of William Shirley	249 "
Letters of Richard Henry Lee, Volume I	90 "
Letters of Richard Henry Lee, Volume II	79 "
Travels in the American Colonies	536 "

It will be a tremendous help if the Societies would make the effort to sell these remaining copies to the libraries of their States, and in this way (as we say in Article II of our Constitution) "diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past, and create popular interest in our Colonial History."

Respectfully submitted,

TAYLOR GOODWIN RIEMAN,

Chairman.

Publication Committee: Mrs. Charles E. Rieman, Maryland, Chairman; Mrs. Preston Lea, Delaware; Mrs. Wm. L. Wilson, Georgia; Mrs. Osgood Putnam, California; Mrs. Harris Hancock, Ohio; Mrs. Overton Lea, Tennessee; Miss Alice French, Iowa; Mrs. Francis L. Price, Texas.

With sincere regret we report the death of a member of this Committee, Mrs. John Junius Pringle of South Carolina.

(j) ON PRESERVATION OF EXISTING RECORDS

MRS. JAMES STARR, JR., OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The Committee reports a generally increased interest in its work throughout the Corporate Societies.

Four circular letters have been issued between Councils, and the money available for distribution was sent to the Societies asking for it, immediately following the closing of the last Biennial Council.

The National Committee itself has devoted its attention to completing the work on its publication, "American War Songs," and is presenting at this time the definite, concrete form of the book which is now in the hands of the publishers. It is the purpose of the Committee to dedicate this volume to the memory of Lois Buchanan Cassatt, our late beloved National Treasurer, in recognition of the support she gave to their efforts in the establishment of the Preservation of Records as a National activity, as well as a tribute to the love and esteem in which she was held by each and every member of the Committee.

The book will be printed for private circulation at a cost of $3.00 a volume, and only the number of copies ordered will be printed.

Since the last Biennial, the following Corporate Societies have received appropriations from the Committee:

The $300 sent the Virginia Society was spent in assisting with the publication of "Brief Abstracts of Norfolk County Wills, 1810–1753, Vol. II." This proved a very expensive book, costing considerably over $1,000. A copy was sent to the National Officers, each Corporate Society, and the Chairman of the National Records Committee. This work is of great value as a historical record, and has received much favorable commendation from historians throughout the country.

The Mississippi Society is spending her $300 in copying the records of the English Colonial Governors of Mississippi before the State became American territory. Two volumes of this work have been presented to the National Society.

Of the $250 sent the Tennessee Society, $128.80 was used for the work of the Committee in the examination, selection and copying of documents relating to the early history of the State, especially of such as concerned the relations between the white settlers and the Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian nations. As a result, hundreds of letters and acts of the Territorial Assembly have been secured which have not been published before, and are now in form for permanent preservation, one copy having been placed in the library of the George Peabody College for Teachers, and another among the valuable records of the Society in a Safe Deposit vault.

One hundred and fifty dollars of the North Carolina $250 appropriation has been used in publication of Wake County History, and the remainder of this sum will be expended shortly on Cumberland County History.

Since the last Biennial, the Society has received two very valuable gifts, consisting of original deeds, land grants, surveys, wills, pertaining to the Colonial period, and bearing dates from 1735 to the early part of the

nineteenth century. These documents furnish us with the autograph signatures of the following Governors of North Carolina:

Gabriel Johnston, 1734,
Arthur Dobbs, 1754,
Richard Caswell, 1775,
Alexander Martin, 1782;

and of other men prominent in the Colonial history of the State. Also, interesting pieces of currency issued by Authority of Congress at Halifax the 2nd day of April, 1776, for two dollars and a half, and for one dollar, and also one for five dollars, as follows:

Five Dollars:

This Bill entitles bearer to receive Five Spanish milled Dollars or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver according to the Resolution of the Provincial Congress held at Hillsborough August 21, 1775.

In one corner is a picture of Governor Tryon's Palace in New Bern, N. C. Several of the Grants are in the name of George the Second, one to Joseph Watters for 400 acres in the County of New Hanover, lying partly on the Forks of Rattle Snake branch, date 1740, signatures illegible. A Plan of the Roads from Brunswick to Livingston's Creek, September 18th, 1735. A Bible which belonged to William and Martha Young who came to Virginia about 1698. The Bible was printed in London "by His Majesty's command" and in the service for commemorating the Gunpowder Treason is a prayer: "We bless thee for giving his Majesty King William a safe arrival here and for making all opposition fall before him, till he became our King and Governor. We beseech thee, to protect and defend our Sovereign King George, and all the Royal Family, from all Treasons and Conspiracies." A purse of Benjamin Smith of the 10th N. C. Regt. who carried it through the War of the Revolution, and a trunk of Wm. Taylor who held a commission under the King to deal with the Indians. This

trunk was used to carry papers. Taylor died in 1819 at the age of 106.

One of these collections was presented by a member of the Society, Mrs. John G. Blount of Washington, North Carolina; the other was owned by Mrs. Jim Wood, not a Dame, but she gave it through a friend in the Society.

The papers, which have to be handled delicately, will be restored, then photographed, and the originals placed in a Colonial Dames' case in the Hall of History in Raleigh.

Permission has been received to copy the early records of baptisms, marriages, confirmations, and deaths, in St. James's Church in Wilmington. The Revolutionary and Confederate Wars wiped out of existence the earliest records, the Church having been used as a hospital in both wars. Copying tombstone inscriptions and securing pictures from all over the State are continued.

The Louisiana Society reports using their appropriation of $250 to purchase three valuable miniatures: One of Jean Baptiste Lemoine, Sieur de Bienville, founder of the City of New Orleans in 1718, and French Governor of Louisiana, 1701, Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville in 1699 commissioned by the French Government to establish direct intercourse between France and the Mississippi River. He founded Biloxi, Mississippi. One miniature was purchased of Lousat, Governor of Louisiana at the time of the Louisiana Purchase.

They also secured a document signed by Jefferson, when President, and by James Madison, when he was Secretary of State, calling Congress together to consider the Louisiana Purchase.

All the above was bought for $218. A bronze replica of an original seal was made, costing $31.90, leaving a balance of 10c.

The Pennsylvania Society is spending its appropriation of $100 in making a uniform catalogue of its ever-increasing collection. Three members of the Committee are devoting two mornings a week to this laborious task, with the assistance of a typist. Many additions, in the shape of copies of marriage certificates, wills, and Bible records, have been added. Since the last report and the Society's establishment in its new headquarters, gifts have been received of Family Bibles, as well as other priceless treasures. The task of collecting and binding the War Record of individual members has been completed. The books and photographs are now in the new headquarters.

The Society has also been very actively engaged in filing and cataloguing the Charles Moore Morris collection, which, when completed, consists of 636 documents, and contains 3,000 different names. This valuable collection is now housed permanently in the Pennsylvania Historical Society with its catalogue, consisting of 3,167 individual cards. It comprises almost exclusively original documents, many of the greatest historic interest, and will give invaluable assistance to historians interested in West Jersey and Burlington County. Miss Eva R. Klemm for seven years has labored indefatigably over the filing and cataloguing of these records, and her broad grasp of the subject, her painstaking study of the requirements, and her minute care of every detail have developed a system which the Committee believes is unsurpassed. On account of failing health she has been obliged to forego her self-imposed task, but the foundations she has laid are so sound that the Committee hopes to continue building along the same lines.

The New Hampshire Dames are using their appropriation of $100 to pay for the copying of some old Church records, and for the examination and copying of a trunk full of very interesting old documents and papers.

The Missouri Society reports having used $40 of their $50 appropriation for typing records, photographing Historic Homes, and a book in which to preserve records, and have secured copies of the following: Will of Richard Stith, probated 1802, Campbell Co., Va.; Will of John Major, probated 1808, Frankfort, Ky.; Deed of John Major and wife, Bettie, to Geo. Redd, Oct. 12th, 1784; Will of James Suggett, 1786, Fayette Co. Court, Lexington, Ky.; Organization of Great Crossing Baptist Church, 1785; Deeds from James Suggett and wife, Jemima Spence, Orange Co., Va.; Pension of John Suggett, Sr., (born 1751) War of Revolution; Suggett Family Bible Records; Johannas McCord Family Record, 1734; Will of Thomas Eaverson, 1726; Will of Richard Eaverson, 1739; Will of Benjamin Cook, 1783; Will of Wm. Brinton, 1750; List of Relics of John Suggett (1751) in possession of Katherine Bradley, Georgetown, Ky.; Will of Capt. Robert Harris, 1806, Surry Co., N. Carolina; Marriage License of John Suggett, Aug. 12, 1695; Early Scotch Records of Samuel Thomson, born, Avondale, Scotland, May 5th, 1613; Inscriptions from the "Old Ramey Burying Ground" which is now out of existence.

The South Carolina Society reports that another South Carolina Colonial Church Parish Register will soon be added to its collection of records. The Parish Register of Christ Church (about ten miles from Charleston, established in 1707) having been published by the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Society, in which the Colonial Dames has a membership, the 17 magazines containing the Register are being bound, that the Dames might have the same in permanent form.

In the last two issues of the Historical Society's magazine, the Register of St. Helena's Church, Beaufort, South Carolina, has been begun and will probably require

many numbers of the magazine to complete. These will be carefully preserved and bound.

A most interesting old Bible once owned by Mary E. Kinloch, 1770, and then by her son, Francis K. Huger, is now in the possession of the Prioleau family of Charleston. It was published in 1720. A photograph of the title page of this Bible is to be taken.

Another Bible, published in London in 1759, belonging to Thos. G. Prioleau, contains birth record of Philip Prioleau, son of Samuel and Providence Prioleau, who was born in Charles Town on Monday, one o'clock, the first day of September, 1753. The record of his marriage to Alice Edith Homeyard by Rev. Robert Smith, Rector of St. Philip's, Charleston, on Thursday night, 4th day of December, 1783, is in the same Bible.

An old Greek Testament published in 1742 has notes written in Greek by its owner, Christopher Gadsden.

Inscriptions on the Colonial tombs in the churchyard of St. Andrew's have been copied and preserved. This interesting Colonial church situated not far from Charleston across the Ashley River is having its burial ground put in good condition by the South Carolina Society of Colonial Dames (this being some of the Society's work reported in the circular letter.)

As many members of the South Carolina Society of Colonial Dames are descendants of Thomas Smith, Landgrave and Governor of South Carolina in 1693, it is interesting to have a copy of his Marriage License on the occasion of his second marriage, to Sabina de Vignon, widow of a Dutch gentleman of South Carolina, and also an account of the marriage as given by the officiating clergyman, Mr. Dunlop.

A photograph of Landgrave Smith's Commission as Governor and also a photograph of his tombstone at Medway plantation (taken in 1875) and a copy of the in-

scription upon the tomb have been secured by the committee.

Copy of a bill of goods bought from Samuel Wragg by Miss Elizabeth La Roche, 1766—Plantation Supplies, etc.

Copy of a letter from John Ouldfield to his daughter Polly Ouldfield at Peedee, March 3rd, 1752, and

Memoirs of Duke of Sully published in 1763, once the property of David Deas, completes the list which South Carolina has to report, with the hope that at the next Biennial she will have a very much fuller report.

The Illinois Society reports coöperation with the Chicago Historical Society in the sorting out and arranging of old books, manuscripts, and records, secured by the Historical Society from the Gunther Collection, as well as the securing of a number of very interesting original documents of which photostat copies have been made. Among these is a Latin Commentary, the first leaves of which are given with the autograph of John Williams, "the redeemed captive" taken by the Indians from Deerfield and carried with many hardships to Canada. During his stay with the French Friars at Port Royal, this book was given to him and passed down through the generations in the family. For a time it was lost, and then found in Boston by Mr. Paul Blatchford, whose mother, Mary Williams Blatchford, has always treasured the memories of her ancestors in Deerfield.

There is an interesting letter from John Williams to his son Stephen, at Springfield, written from Deerfield, March 14, 1720, and a first leaf of the "Faithful History" or "Remarkable Occurrences in the Captivity and Deliverance of John Williams, Minister of the Gospel in Deerfield"; also a sermon published by him upon his return, with appendix and conclusion.

Among this interesting collection is a copy of an old newspaper published in Hartford, Conn., containing an

excerpt from a London, Eng., paper, announcing the death and eulogizing the character of General George Washington. This paper was found by the daughter of the Chairman of the Historical Research Committee, Mrs. Frank W. Barker, lining the cover of an old trunk, which, with other family possessions, was put up at auction in a New England farm house. The trunk was bought and brought to Chicago, where the Chairman of the Illinois Society had photostat copies made of its newspaper lining.

The Colorado Society, through its President, Mrs. McAllister, has sent as its contribution, photostat copies of old New York documents. These consist of fifteen or more photostats and, attached to each is a typed copy of its contents, to make which has unquestionably required much arduous labor, but has greatly enhanced their value. Among these are a number of Oyster Bay deeds of sale, transfers of land, with quaint spelling and phraseology, bearing dates of 1648 and thereabouts. Two of these deeds are from Indians. The descriptions in the deeds are very refreshing, referring to swamps, pieces of woodland, young oak trees, and pasture lands. It would probably be impossible today to locate the lands by the given descriptions. These papers mostly relate to the affairs of Robert Williams, the ancestor of the President, Mrs. McAllister.

There is also a deed of sale, dated July 16, 1715, of one negro woman and her two-year old child, from one "William Willis of Hempstead, in Queen's County, on Nassau Island" to "David Seaman, in the bounds of Oyster Bay."

Several disputes—the earliest dated 1687—referring to boundaries, and which both parties agreed to arbitrate, are very interesting. A number of lengthy documents refer to these early legal battles and cover a number of years. Another letter, dated 1721, from one Hope Wil-

liams, addressed to "Loving Cousin John Webb," wished him "health and prosperity in this world and that which is to come," and then proceeds to accuse him and his brother of fraud and trickery, threatens exposure to the Governor, and signs himself "Your loving cousin, Hope Williams."

Besides the above described papers sent the National Committee, Mrs. McAllister reports having between 200 and 300 manuscripts prior to 1776—truly a wonderful treasure.

The Maryland Society reports that a new department has been added to their work—that of "History in the Making," and notable events of the Great Conference in Washington in an autographed survey will be deposited with their documents in the Library of Congress. John Garrett, Esq., of Maryland, the General Secretary of this wonderful gathering, has promised his assistance.

The principal items of their report for the last two years are Parish Records from the Colonial Churches. The Roman Catholic contributions are very valuable and unique. Among these is a copy of All Hallows, South River, Anne Arundel County, with entries of births (1668) and baptisms before the parochial division of 1692.

Photostat copies of the inventories of the estate of Governor Copley, the first Royal Governor, never before available, have been made. Mention is made of his household goods, his white horse with scarlet trappings, his silver cups and, more pathetic, of the funeral expenses of his wife and himself, and the funds which sent the orphan children back to their home in England.

A copy has also been made of records of the Inns of Court, London. These are quaint epitaphs of Marylanders dying while in their terms.

The Wisconsin Society reports, through a Committee appointed for the Preservation of Records, sending a

circular letter to its members in February, 1923. Their effort has been to secure gifts of historic value for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and to the Public Libraries and Museum. They have not limited the scope of their work, and the gifts have therefore been quite varied. Among the treasures secured in this way are twenty groups of deeds, papers and collections of old letters that pertain largely to the early days and pioneer history of Wisconsin. There are a few single letters which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century. The report contains a list of rare books. Among these are volumes on American genealogy, old and rare editions, articles of clothing, kitchen utensils, furniture, jewelry, fans, china, and articles of all kinds in use prior to 1860. These articles all belong to people who helped to found the early history of the State, whose names are well known there at the present time, and are valuable in showing to future generations what kind of people the early settlers were. The campaign of education thus inaugurated by the Wisconsin Colonial Dames will be far-reaching in its value and will be a monument to their foresight and energy.

The Georgia Society, through its Committee, has been able to secure a number of original documents, such as old deeds, private letters, etc. A special study has been made of Colonial churchyards of Georgia, and all inscriptions copied and compiled into a book, which is now in process of publication. The Committee has also located and inspected the graves of Colonial residents of the State interred in family graveyards, copied inscriptions, and made copies of interesting old letters; among others, those of George Washington and Marquis de Lafayette, which have not heretofore been published.

The Chairman of the New Jersey Society reports they have secured a few original deeds and a goodly number of certified copies of Bible records, tombstone inscriptions,

and private letters, as well as about 100 Quaker marriage certificates, and have sent a card to their members giving the name of the Chairman for Preservation of Existing Records, headed "Committee Duties," which reads as follows: "To secure originals and have copies made of wills, deeds, Bible records, marriage certificates, copies of tombstone inscriptions, old letters and genealogical records." The National Committee commends this method of approach to members of the National organization.

The Connecticut Society used the remainder of the appropriation received before the last Biennial in copying old church records of the State, and report that they have secured a few originals, but have many copies—photostat, typewritten, or written in longhand—of marriages, old deeds, tombstone inscriptions, private letters and diaries, and that the Committee's acquisitions are kept in the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford. They are collaborating with the State Librarian in the work of collecting records.

The Ohio Society reports that the work of preservation of records in that State has been carried on systematically through the Historical Societies, whose records show valuable data relating to the settlement of the Northwest Territory and of the Western Reserve, and practically nothing has been left for present day investigation.

Mrs. Rotan of the Texas Society reports that individual members are deeply interested in the preservation of records. They have sent photostat copies of interesting deeds, letters, and private papers to the National Chairman. These are now on file at the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The President of the Kansas Society, Mrs. Vail, reports that their Historian, Mrs. Keach, has done a considerable amount of work in copying the records of

Northumberland County, Virginia, and an article written by her on "The Damerons" has been printed in the "Quarterly Review."

The Maine Society, through its Chairman, Mrs. Boyd, reports they are working through the Maine Historical Society, and says that a historical record has been made of many of the old houses in the State. This will be a contribution ever increasing in value.

The Chairman of the Iowa Society reports that a few original documents have been secured, and is convinced of the necessity of systematically appealing for the preservation of records and the vital importance of preserving them.

The Society of Washington is rich in material, such as Bible records, marriages, court records, and wills, and the members of that Society seem ever on the alert to preserve old documents when brought to their attention.

The Wyoming Society, through its Chairman, Mrs. Gillett, makes the stirring report that they are interested in the past, "but making history in a new country."

In addition to the above reported Societies, among those who have Committees and are interested, are Nebraska, Michigan, California, Indiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Answers to the Questionnaire received from Nebraska, Arkansas, and California, show considerable interest among individual members of the Societies, and many priceless treasures are known to be privately owned. It is our hope that the growing interest in preservation will cause sufficient interest for the owners of these papers to have them photostated and thus preserved.

The Committee asks that its appropriation of $2,000 be granted at this Council for the continuance of the work. The financial statement of the Committee follows:

Receipts

Balance on hand, May 17, 1921		$1,545.56
From the National Society of the Colonial Dames	$2,000.00	
Interest	142.44	
		2,142.44
Total Receipts		$3,688.00

Expenditures

Office expense, postage, clerical assistance, stationery	$50.00	
Preliminary publication expenses on War Song Book	200.00	
Appropriation to Tennessee Society	250.00	
Appropriation to Mississippi Society	300.00	
Appropriation to North Carolina Society	250.00	
Appropriation to Missouri Society	50.00	
Appropriation to Virginia Society	300.00	
Appropriation to Pennsylvania Society	100.00	
Appropriation to Louisiana Society	250.00	
Appropriation to New Hampshire Society	100.00	
		1,850.00
Balance on hand, April 28, 1923		$1,838.00

SARAH LOGAN WISTER STARR,
Chairman.

(k) ON AMERICANIZATION

MRS. JAMES P. ANDREWS OF CONNECTICUT, *Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

William Pitt is said to have exclaimed when some one was recommended to him: "You say he can talk sense; any one can do that. Can he talk nonsense, sir?" So a chairman confronted with the task of tabulating facts which, however thrilling in execution, are apt to sound dreary on paper, wishes that she could put before you, not nonsense, perhaps, but some of those detached and vivid pictures of memory that stay long after figures and data have faded. Scenes in a Naturalization Court, with the patient eagerness of candidates to pass their tests; vignettes of Ellis Island, its Court of Inquiry with doubtful cases in rows of anxious silence; the Detention Quarters where waiting must become an art, if an art can flourish

in such dismal soil; or a group of Italians in a Colonial costume play representing Washington and his associates with a touching dignity and seriousness; or the children in a bare and lonely country school, receiving their first visitors and their first touch of beauty from the outside world. These are some of the contacts which many of you have had and which make us realize more keenly than any number of statistics the nature of the task that is laid upon us all.

In looking back at the work of Americanization during the three and a half years since our committee first came together, we can see its development. We were the inheritors of a war measure which, in the post-war reaction, was often misunderstood and ridiculed. Even today there is no single measure of Americanization in any program which is not decried by some critic; but, as a whole, the movement is on firm ground. It is even said that Americanization is to be a party slogan in the next political campaign.

For the old Americans to hold out a helping hand to the new, to lessen the friction of adjustment to strange conditions, and to draw out the qualities that will enrich our national life, is recognized as common sense—to put it on the lowest terms. The only question is what means are best adapted to the end? The subject is Protean in its aspects, but one generally sound principle for non-professional organizations seems to have crystallized: To arouse the public to the needs of the foreign-born and encourage the necessary agencies for dealing with the problem in the large; to supplement the official agencies by the work of organizations and individuals.

To take one illustration from many. The question is constantly asked of Americanization teachers in special groups and classes, "Why don't these people go to night schools? What are the night schools for?" And the answer is another question, "Who is to teach them to go

to night school?" Let us try to think of it in terms of ourselves. If we were quite alone in Bessarabia, let us say, with little money, little confidence, lonely and weary, would we go looking for a possible night school when we could not even ask our way, or would we drop into the nearest door where some one spoke our language and made us welcome? It certainly is not in disloyalty to my own State that I tell you it is one of the few in which illiteracy has increased during the past ten years. It is an instance of the working of economic forces. Connecticut, so near the great ports of entry, with her well-managed factories and her good standards of living, is the goal of immigrants. Her schools are good, a fraction of one per cent of her children are untaught, but the system is inadequate to the mass which is flooding the machine. The fact is the challenge which is thrown down to us; the unending fight to stretch old means to meet new needs.

The work that we have to present to you today is twofold; that of the General Committee and that of the Corporate Societies. Like army engineers, your National Committee has surveyed the field and made recommendations. The fund entrusted to us is primarily intended for the use of the Corporate Societies, and it has been our first duty to distribute it as wisely and justly as we could. Our second, to act as a clearing house for information. Our third, to keep in touch with other organizations doing similar work. Our fourth, to study ways of improving moving picture conditions.

The treasurer's report will show how our fund has been expended. In collecting information, the Committee has handled books, legislative bills, special publications for study courses, reports from other organizations, and all the material furnished by our own Societies. This includes histories, Civic Primers, posters, and pamphlets. Under the third heading, coöperation, we have found as

a National Committee that nothing is easier than to have an open mind toward its possibilities, nothing harder than to make actual progress in definite coöperation with other organizations. We are happy to find, however, that in most of the State Committees, some of their best work has been done in close alliance with other groups, such as the International Institute, the Y. M. C. A., the Visiting Nurse Associations, and Councils of Social Agencies, Settlements, Scout Troops, etc. And of course the schools.

Our contribution to the League of Foreign Born Citizens for Civic Primers has been expended by the League and 5,650 Primers distributed to immigrants entering New York. The languages were Yiddish, Polish, Italian, and Bohemian. The League reported that much interest was shown in the books, and a number were sent out by mail in response to requests from those who had heard of them.

On May 1st the Committee had the honor of being especially addressed by the Secretary of Labor at the house of a Dame. This talk was vitally interesting. He warned us against the danger of sentimentalizing over the undesirable alien for the sake of those who will make good Americans as much as for our own; gave figures of the appalling percentage of low-grade intelligence among those whom we admit, of the numbers who are "boot-legged" into the country for profit, and the cost in taxation to support the criminal and insane who live at our charge, ending with an earnest plea to us to support measures for selective immigration, and education of the foreign-born, as in them the very life of our country is at stake.

Under our fourth heading, motion pictures, we passed through a time of discouragement: it seemed suddenly as if no Colonial Dame ever went to see a moving picture, and though we asked for the most informal reports on the censorship, character of pictures shown, etc., the re-

sponse was meagre. But within the last six months, two things have happened in that department. The Committee decided to buy two films for circulation among the State Committees; and the chairman was asked to become a member of Mr. Will Hays's Committee on Public Relations; and accepted. Immediately afterward, the Arbuckle matter came up and the chairman attended a meeting in Mr. Hays's office at which it was discussed, reporting the matter to all State chairmen. The sentiment was strongly opposed to the return of Arbuckle to the screen, in the interests of public morality, and, as you know, announcement was shortly made in the press that he would not again be presented. It was a most striking and hopeful example of the action of public sentiment, directly applied; and in it our Society had its part. Mr. Hays's Committee is composed of seventy-eight members representing sixty-two National organizations. "Its object is to act as a channel of communication between the public and the motion picture industry, submitting comments, criticism and suggestions to the industry and telling the public of its problems and developments, and noting commendable pictures." On their part, the Motion Picture Producers have recently signed a statement affirming their determination "to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion picture production and to develop the educational as well as the entertainment value and the general usefulness of the motion picture."

The Executive Secretary has been most kind in arranging to have members of the committee pre-view pictures. Furnished with special cards of admission, your chairman shot to the top of a high building in New York and after climbing stairs and crossing a dizzy balcony, found herself in the projection room of one of the big studios, with the release of a new film in progress. We had passed so many floors of bee-hive activity, needing

energy, brains and money, that one could have wished the result of all that force had been a less dislocated view of the manners and customs of good society than was being thrown on that screen. Perhaps just there we may help. Certainly whatever we can do to make the motion picture measure in rightness and dignity to its vast power, will not be wasted. The two films belonging to the Committee have had a short but busy life. They have been shown in ten States to more than thirty thousand people. They are, "The Making of an American," and "Hats Off." I must quote from one letter about them:

"The school held at least 1100. All ages, all kinds, they trooped in with so much noise that we wondered how it would end. If only I could give you a vague idea of what we got from that audience! The silence throughout the showing of the pictures was so intense, it was uncanny, and the instant a corner of the American flag appeared, a burst of applause came, followed by the unusual silence. As you know, the flag appears again and again, and the last time it floated out on the breeze, the feeling was just as spontaneous, just as full-souled. One must have been there to realize it. To me it paid for every tired, discouraged hour I have spent. Do you think the Colonial Dames realize the good they are doing with those films? You will know how to thank them."

Provided with an introduction to Mr. Tod, the Commissioner, the chairman made a visit to Ellis Island, which was most interesting in itself and suggested future posibilities of work.

In coming to the State reports, it is impossible not to say how little the bare outlines give of the devotion and intelligence that is represented by those short paragraphs, or to call your attention to the fact that the scribe, with great self-control, has deleted all adjectives in the interest of brevity.

ALABAMA has had designed and is having published a poster of the American's Creed, which is to be placed in three thousand schools, colleges, community houses, etc., and children taught to recite.

CALIFORNIA supports a class in English in San Francisco, for foreign-born women, under the International Institute Personnel. Mexican, Central Americans (these more than two-thirds of class), German, Swedish, French, Russian, domestic workers, factory hands, etc. Total 331. Reports enthusiastic.

In Los Angeles, works at Hewitt Community Cottage, a factory and warehouse neighborhood; gives materials for cooking and sewing. Real help to needy mothers and children; has personal touch with individuals. Plans next year to give a scholarship to Leland Stanford University for work in local or Colonial history, or Americanization.

COLORADO works in three centers: Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. In the Springs the Society cares for the ex-service men, semi-invalids, giving entertainments, making sweaters, etc. Prizes are offered in two high schools. In Pueblo and Denver work is done in Community Houses; rooms have been furnished with the help of the women in the district, classes held in dressmaking, cooking, etc. A Mothers and Daughters Banquet on Washington's Birthday. Flags, pictures and a piano have been given. To an Italian district school, money was given for bulbs, and the children were so interested that the school won the prize for the best kept grounds. The Committee's films were shown in several theaters in Denver.

CONNECTICUT is organized in County groups throughout the State to cooperate with the State Director of Americanization. Has completed distribution of Mayflower posters to all schools. Contributed funds to Normal School of Americanization held at Yale University.

Has attended sessions of Federal Court in Hartford and New Haven and given cards with the oath of allegiance and the flag to 475 new citizens. Held a Washington's Birthday party for evening school classes, with 1,000 attendance.

DELAWARE continues work of "steamer classes" for newly arrived children unable to speak English, and home teaching classes. These children have attended school in the countries from which they came, but can not keep up in our schools for lack of English. Carefully trained teachers prepare them quickly to enter their proper grade in local schools. A Colonial Dame acts as chairman of the Washington's Birthday celebration for new and old citizens.

GEORGIA has for two years given a prize for the best essay from a citizenship class in the Savannah and Atlanta High Schools. Has given sets of the Illinois Government charts to Civic classes in the High Schools. Is planning Naturalization work and the education of a mountain boy. The committee showed "Hats Off" to a group of the foreign-born at a theater.

ILLINOIS gives a scholarship at Northwestern University; holds an Institute for training women to teach English to foreigners; supports a caretaker for the children of the mothers in class. (1,000 women have attended this class.) In Naturalization, the Society presents flag-pins to the new citizens who have attended classes in citizenship. It has prepared Government charts illustrating the different branches of our National, State and City Government, and these have been highly endorsed by educators and are being widely distributed. A new edition of the Civic Primer in Polish has been issued. The Society owns a motion-picture machine, and illustrated lectures are given to the foreign-born by the author of the Primer, with essays from the members of the classes on the subjects treated. The committee is coöperating

with Northwestern University in conservation, presenting prizes of seeds for the best group work in that line; has held celebrations of Washington's Birthday for the foreign-born in the Historical Society and at the Northwestern University Settlement, with addresses, pictures and refreshments.

INDIANA plans motion-picture work in Indianapolis.

IOWA continues work through her Borough Committees. Naturalization Court ceremony, follow-up work among the new citizens, with gifts of helpful reading-matter. Contributes to the support of a Boys' Club conducted by a member, which has a remarkable record in influence for good. Is helping in the work of a survey of aliens in Davenport. Has shown patriotic moving pictures and sponsored free entertainments given by a generous theater owner, personal invitations being sent by the Borough members to each family. Contributes to the Friendly House of Davenport. Has studied Americanization problems.

KANSAS has given money and personal service to the Mexican Community Centers, where clinics, night schools, cooking and sewing classes are carried on. Contributes to a scholarship in the American Indian Institute, a school for training young Indians in American citizenship; a unique institution under the direction of a full-blooded Indian.

KENTUCKY works in Louisville through the Neighborhood House, giving programs for evening meetings which include the neighborhood children, and accompanying workers on their visits. Has bought a motion-picture machine and is planning wide use of it in coöperation with the Parent-Teachers' Association and the Superintendent of Schools. Has contributed to a scholarship fund enabling children to attend school who otherwise would be obliged to earn money for the family; and to a playroom at the Neighborhood House, and to a musical scholarship.

LOUISIANA has shown the Committee's films, with others of the same character, at three theaters in New Orleans, with an appropriate address on the principles of our government at each gathering. A Washington's Birthday celebration for children was held on the field of the Battle of New Orleans, and copies of Washington's Farewell Address were provided for the public schools of New Orleans and two other cities.

MAINE has given money for travelling libraries and contributed to the International Institute for work among foreigners. Through a council of local organizations, the training of foreign mothers was begun so successfully that the work was taken over by the School Board of Portland. Entertainments have been given for groups of mothers.

MARYLAND gives entertainments at Mount Clare for the foreign-born. The Society celebrated Washington's Birthday with the use of the Committee's films. In coöperation with the Women's Civic League of Baltimore, classes in American citizenship have been held and general meetings for all the members were arranged, with addresses by men prominent in public life. All the members were taken to Annapolis to a session of the Legislature. A meeting for all women naturalized in Baltimore during the year was held at Mount Clare and was addressed by the Mayor; the first time that naturalized citizens were ever officially welcomed in Maryland. Copies of the American's Creed were given to graduates of two schools, and, on the Fourth of July, flags to all the children present at a celebration at Mount Clare. The use for the public of the beautiful house and grounds of Mount Clare is of great value in Americanization.

MASSACHUSETTS is continuing "The Story of America," series first published in Italian and English and now into Polish and English. This is being distributed to the better class of Polish citizens planning to come to this country, as well as to libraries, evening schools and em-

ployers of Polish labor; also gives prizes yearly to the Young Men's Civic Club for essays on America.

Mississippi is sending out travelling libraries, gives prizes for essays, has special school observances of patriotic holidays, has a committee for the improvement of motion pictures, and is coöperating in every way with the public authorities in the struggle against illiteracy. (51% negro population.)

Minnesota has shown the Committee's films twelve times in St. Paul and seventeen times in Minneapolis to 9462 persons, in High Schools, Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses, Parochial Schools, Newsboys' Club, etc. The results were gratifying both from the point of view of audiences and of Americanization workers.

Missouri gives an annual scholarship at the State University, and a second was endowed by a member. Gives patriotic lectures in the East End of St. Louis, illustrated by films. Is starting an "Under Age" kindergarten. Has contributed to the International Institute of St. Louis through which teachers of English have been provided for groups of Czech and Jugo-Slav girls; groups were taken to see the Public Health Show; four groups were entertained at Christmas time, and the National Committee's films were shown to more than 2,200 foreigners. Through the Neighborhood Association, money was spent for Girl Scouts' and Mothers' outings, for a Pageant and for a Christmas entertainment for foreigners.

Nebraska has established a scholarship in the University of Omaha and has contributed toward a class for the training of teachers for the foreign-born. The class had twenty-five students this year. The Society celebrated Washington's Birthday with showing films to six hundred foreigners.

New Hampshire continues its support to the Dover Community House, now in its fourth year and carrying on a successful work with the enthusiastic support of the

citizens who have come to recognize its economic value to the community. Has appointed a motion-picture committee, and shown the National Committee's films. Mrs. Streeter's garden was thrown open to Americans, both new and old, to the pleasure of all who enjoyed its hospitality.

NEW YORK has held classes in English for foreign-born women twice weekly in Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, with an average attendance of eighty. Is working toward coöperation with public school officials for the use of school-rooms for night classes. Has studied the censorship of films in New York City and the character of pictures shown in the small towns. Under a sub-committee has taken up with enthusiasm the support of Naturalization work in the courts. Has given 2,951 flags and Oath of Allegiance cards to the new citizens, and has secured the placing of the flag in court. A special report on this work was sent to all our Americanization committees. Works for patriotism in the public schools; three days have been given to the committee on which speakers address the scholars: Flag Day, Washington's Birthday, and the eve of Thanksgiving. The committee is working for the showing of patriotic pictures in the schools and reports an increasing interest in all their school work.

NEW JERSEY is doing Naturalization work in six counties of the State. The National Committee's films were shown in the city of Elizabeth to between five and six thousand people, with so much interest on the part of the school authorities and the audience that the Society plans an extensive additional showing of the pictures later on.

NORTH CAROLINA gives prize essays for citizenship subjects; is coöperating with the State school boards to combat illiteracy; is doing Naturalization work, giving out Civic Primers, copies of the Constitution, and the flag. Has coöperated actively with motion-picture producers to help raise standards, and under its direction a

film dealing with Carolina's early history was made, called "The Lost Colony."

OHIO has worked among the Italians of Cincinnati, holding sewing-classes for children, with prizes for good work. In 1921, a class of Italian women was organized, meeting every week and taught by a member. These women have become expert and the work carries itself, as there is a steady market for their product. Exhibitions have been held in different centers, the industry has been visited by the Italian Ambassador, and the value of the work as Americanization highly praised by the State Chairman of Ohio. Civic Primers have been distributed. The Society's Colonial histories are used in the schools.

OKLAHOMA has continued her work with the Good Will Center of Oklahoma City, furnishing entertainments, helping poor Mexican families, equipping a playground, and giving money for books for night classes, and a phonograph.

PENNSYLVANIA continues her work in the four of Philadelphia's Settlement Houses, the University, St. Martha's College, and Workman's Place, with varied activities; health talks, picnics, sight-seeing drives, parties at "Stenton," with band music and refreshments, historic talks, and a flag presentation. The Dames in Pittsburgh and Wilkes-Barre employ a trained worker for foreign-born women and children. The committee has begun Naturalization work. On Washington's Birthday a reception was held for foreign mothers in Independence Hall in the afternoon, and in the evening, students from the University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Bryn Mawr, Haverford and the Woman's Medical College were entertained at the Colonial Dames' house, with a speech of welcome by Mrs. Starr, music, refreshments, and dancing. Twenty-six nationalities represented.

RHODE ISLAND has worked through the following organizations: Board of Education, Red Cross, International Institute, Federal Hill House, the National Board

of Review of Motion Pictures, and the Naturalization Court. Provides speakers upon the subjects in which it is interested.

South Carolina reports that the few foreigners coming into Charleston are cared for by their local groups. The committee has visited the night school classes and contributed books, and is coöperating with other women's organizations in starting classes in citizenship. It helped in the Washington's Birthday parade and arranged to have a short "Story of Mount Vernon" read in all the public schools of the State. The chairman is much occupied with the work of the Committee on Race Relations.

Tennessee has organized Home School instruction in English and government and employs students from Vanderbilt University to do this work. The Society has organized dental work among the mountaineers and is equipping a domestic science kitchen in a needy mountain district.

Texas coöperates with the International Institute of Austin, helping in classes, in personal contact with families, in recreation and in employment. Mexicans, Greeks and Italians are the nationalities chiefly represented, the total attendance at the Institute being over nine thousand. The testimony of American families living in the neighborhood of the Institute is that it has worked wonders in the morale of the foreign-born who come under its influence.

Virginia has worked in a school in Richmond, giving flowers and pictures to beautify the rooms and encourage the children's interest in nature and art, and providing illustrated lectures and other entertainments.

Washington has concentrated its efforts on distributing the books published by Massachusetts and Illinois: The Story of America, and the Civic Primers.

West Virginia has coöperated with the American Constitutional Association in giving prizes for essays from school students throughout the State. Sixty-three

schools taking part in the contest and six prizes awarded. The committee has helped the Y. W. C. A. in Charleston in work for foreign-born women and has distributed Civic Primers.

Wisconsin.—In Milwaukee supports an art school scholarship, now held by a Polish lad, and another in the Hindman Settlement School in Kentucky. Encourages the use of the Milwaukee Museum and Historical Society by the foreign-born, school children and University students, by giving them objects of value.

Wyoming coöperates with the D. A. R., the churches of Sheridan, and the Superintendent of Schools. In a mining camp near by, teachers were employed for the women and children of many nationalities, in most of which no English was spoken in the family. Excellent progress was reported and interest on the part of the men. The work went on, in spite of intense heat and a strike, in a dance-hall loaned by the mine superintendent. The Society's Historian has held night classes for foreigners for three years, with great success.

In summing up our work in terms of ourselves, do we not succeed best where the thing that makes us Colonial Dames is in itself an asset? Where background, inheritance and breeding act as specific gravity? Many of you have read in Professor Pupin's autobiography the comparison between the two great events of his life: receiving his degree from Columbia University and becoming an American citizen on two successive days. With the first, went everything that was dignified and gracious: flowers, music, sonorous words of welcome. With the second, nothing but what was commonplace and sordid, a dreary room, a listless clerk, a paper thrust at him to sign. And yet to him the privilege of American citizenship was infinitely the greater of the two. The moral points itself. Even though there are few brilliant young scientists among the patient rows of candidates in our Naturalization courts, looking so like the "robots" of "R. U. R.,"

let us not fail to be where what we are and what we represent is a help and an incentive. And may we not forget that much neglected spot, the country school, which so pathetically little can help to brighten.

Whether we are for organization or for the personal touch, our goal is the same: our country's good, the contribution of our unearned increment of material and spiritual possessions to her treasury and the belief that America has in and of herself rich gifts for the rest of the world. Though it may seem that our accomplishment is small in face of the great task, may we not say with Wordsworth in one of his noblest sonnets,

> "Enough if something from our hands have power
> To live and act and serve the future hour . . ."

It was Theodore Roosevelt who said, almost with his last breath, "Keep up the fight for Americanism."

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA L. ANDREWS,
Chairman.

AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts

Received from National Treasurer:			
October 31, 1921	$100.00		
December 13, 1921	1,000.00		
February 17, 1922	1,400.00		
November 14, 1922	2,500.00		
		$5,000.00	
May 23, 1922, returned by Illinois Society		50.00	
Jan. 5, 1923, returned by League of Foreign Born Citizens		65.59	
			$5,115.59

Expenditures

To State Committees for Americanization work	$4,250.00		
To moving picture films	240.00		
To administration expense: postage, stenographic work, telephone, telegrams, room rent for meetings, etc.	138.58		
			$4,628.58
Balance on hand, May 1, 1923			$487.01

LILIAN C. STREETER,
Treasurer.

ALLOTMENT TO STATES FOR AMERICANIZATION WORK

Alabama	Nov. 16, 1922	Mrs. J. Morgan Smith		$50
California	Mar. 25, 1922	Mrs. Osgood Putnam	$50	
	Nov. 17, 1922	Miss Margaret Foster	150	200
Colorado	Mar. 25, 1922	Mrs. Henry McAllister		50
Connecticut	May 23, 1922	Mrs. T. B. Beach	50	
	Nov. 17, 1922	Mrs. T. B. Beach	100	150
Delaware	Mar. 25, 1922	Miss Elizabeth Draper	50	
	Nov. 17, 1922	Miss Elizabeth Draper	150	200
Illinois	Mar. 25, 1922	Mrs. Holmes Forsyth	50	
	Nov. 16, 1922	Mrs. Holmes Forsyth	150	200
Kansas	Jan. 2, 1922	Mrs. E. M. Vail	150	
	Nov. 16, 1922	Mrs. O. A. Keach	100	250
Kentucky	Feb. 17, 1922	Mrs. Morris Gifford	150	
	Nov. 16, 1922	Mrs. Morris Gifford	150	300
Louisiana	Feb. 3, 1923	Mrs. Henry D. Bruns		100
Massachusetts	Feb. 3, 1923	Mrs. George G. Putnam		150
Mississippi	Jan. 2, 1922	Mrs. J. Egbert Jones	150	
	Nov. 18, 1922	Mrs. J. Egbert Jones	150	300
Missouri	Mar. 25, 1922	Mrs. J. B. Shapleigh	150	
	Nov. 16, 1922	Mrs. J. B. Shapleigh	150	300
Nebraska	Jan. 2, 1922	Mrs. Arthur C. Smith	100	
	Feb. 13, 1922	Mrs. A. C. Troup	50	
	Nov. 17, 1922	Mrs. A. C. Troup	150	300
New Hampshire	Mar. 25, 1922	Mrs. A. B. Brown	50	
	Nov. 18, 1922	Mrs. A. B. Brown	100	150
New Jersey	Mar. 25, 1922	Mrs. A. V. Heely	50	
	Nov. 17, 1922	Mrs. Henry S. White	150	200
North Carolina	Jan. 2, 1922	Mrs. W. N. Harris		150
Oklahoma	Jan. 2, 1922	Mrs. A. H. Geisler		100
Pennsylvania	Nov. 18, 1922	Mrs. James D. Winsor		150
Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1922	Mrs. C. B. Wallace	150	
	Feb. 12, 1923	Mrs. C. B. Wallace	150	300
Texas	Mar. 25, 1922	Mrs. Francis L. Price	50	
	Nov. 17, 1922	Mrs. Francis L. Price	50	100
Virginia	Mar. 25, 1922	Miss Lucy F. Gibson	150	
	Nov. 16, 1922	Mrs. M. C. Patterson	150	300
Washington	Mar. 25, 1922	Mrs. J. E. Price		50
Wyoming	Jan. 2, 1922	Mrs. Edward Gillette	100	
	Dec. 11, 1922	Mrs. Edward Gillette	100	200
				$4,250

LILIAN C. STREETER,
Treasurer.

Mrs. Gray of Missouri: I would like very much to have the privilege of presenting this book from Missouri. This is the early records of Missouri, 1700 to 1830—records pertaining to Missouri. It is illustrated. This is the gift of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of Missouri to the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. We appreciate the establishment of records and we wish to record the great part Missouri has taken in the development of our Nation. St. Louis was the seat of Government of the Territory of Upper Louisiana, and in twenty-four hours we were under three flags: the Spanish, the French, and our own Stars and Stripes. We have a great deal of Indian and French and Spanish history to record, of much value and interest, and this book is only the beginning of what the Missouri Society intends to establish as records, and in the name of Missouri it gives us pleasure to present this book.

President: I know the Council will greatly appreciate the gift.

Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania: May I suggest, as Chairman of Existing Records, that we accept it with thanks. We wanted to get ahead of Historic Research, if we could.

Mrs. Waddell: I will second that motion.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

At the conclusion of these reports, the Council took the usual recess, until three o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Thursday, May 3, 1923.

The Council re-convened at 3:15 P. M., the President in the chair.

The reports of the Special Committees were called for.

(a) For the General Committee on Plymouth Commemoration, the Chairman, Mrs. Henry F. LeH. Lyster of Michigan, not being present, the report was omitted, with an expression of appreciation of Mrs. Lyster's services.

(b) The report of the Executive Committee on the Plymouth Memorial being in order, the Chair stated that the Chairman, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey of New York, had reported, characteristically, that the work was completed and there was nothing to report. The President therefore gave a brief account of Mrs. Chauncey's nine years of active service as Chairman of this Committee, of the difficulties she had overcome, and the brilliant success she had achieved, and regretted that she was not present to receive the grateful thanks of the Council; and stated that the Plymouth Memorial spoke for itself and for her.

The Treasurer's report of the amounts subscribed by the various Societies to the Memorial was read:

PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL FUND

June 9, 1914 to April 30, 1923

By contributions	$44,985.20
Appropriation from National Society	10,000.00
Interest (estimated)	1,500.00
	$56,485.20
Deficit April 30, 1923	688.37
	$57,173.57

Expenditures

McKim, Mead and White	$5,373.57
Roy H. Beattie	51,800.00
	$57,173.57

K. S. Packard,
Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL

June 9, 1914 to April 30, 1923

Alabama	$600.00
Arkansas	100.00
California	1,000.00
Colorado	1,000.00
Connecticut	2,150.00
Delaware	300.00
District of Columbia	654.00
Florida	50.00
Georgia	1,100.00
Illinois	1,600.00
Indiana	300.00
Iowa	1,200.00
Kansas	147.00
Kentucky	1,000.00
Louisiana	700.00
Maine	1,000.00
Maryland	500.00
Massachusetts	4,500.00
Michigan	2,000.00
Minnesota	700.00
Mississippi	225.00
Missouri	300.00
Nebraska	300.08
New Hampshire	1,300.00
New Jersey	1,000.00
New York	8,000.00
North Carolina	896.12
Ohio	1,325.00
Oklahoma	300.00
Pennsylvania	5,595.00
Rhode Island	1,000.00
South Carolina	515.00
Tennessee	400.00
Texas	800.00
Vermont	175.00
Virginia	1,503.00
Washington	300.00
West Virginia	200.00
Wisconsin	200.00
Wyoming	50.00
Total	$44,985.20

K. S. Packard,
Treasurer.

Mrs. Morris B. Belknap of Kentucky (representing Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, who was a member of the Plymouth Executive Committee), gave a report of the hospitality and entertainments offered by the Massachusetts Society to the members who attended the Presentation Ceremony.

Madam President and Members of the Council:

It is, I know, a two-fold disappointment to the members of the Executive Committee of the Plymouth Memorial who were absent at the time of its presentation to be also denied the privilege of paying their tribute to the hospitality that contributed so largely toward making the event an outstanding landmark in the history of this Society. Having had the good fortune to be an eye-witness and sharer of the same, I have been asked to represent the Honorary President of the Kentucky Society, Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, one of the absent members of the Executive Committee, and to tell you, as best I may, of the unremitting and distinguished entertainment accorded by and through the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames.

The arrangements for visitors had been most completely thought out by the President and her Committee. Members of the Entertainment Committee were at all times present at the Headquarters in the Copley-Plaza Hotel to greet arrivals and help them register, to answer their questions, to help them in arranging their programs and even to accompany them on sight-seeing and shopping expeditions. At all of the receptions and other entertainments, the Committee saw that visiting Dames met as many as possible of the Massachusetts Dames and every effort was made, and successfully made, to make them feel welcome and quite at home.

The day of the Presentation of the Memorial brought one of the fiercest and most devastating storms—I may

say tempests—that has ever visited the New England coast; the rain blew in from the ocean on a gale that made even the most trustworthy umbrella all but futile, and yet to us it was a propitious hurricane, for it gave us a dramatic and vivid sense of what our forefathers faced and braved, and made the contrasting comfort and cheer we experienced even more deeply appreciated. A special train carried us to and from Plymouth, many motor-cars awaited us, the Plymouth people had opened every building of interest and were ready and eager to show their treasures; and a hot and bountiful luncheon, provided by the Massachusetts Dames, awaited us at the Samoset Hotel.

Mrs. W. B. Thomas and Mrs. Walter C. Baylies of Boston, and Mrs. H. D. Tudor of Cambridge, all opened their beautiful homes for receptions, and Miss Longfellow, although she had suffered a recent bereavement, kindly allowed her historic house to be visited.

I fancy it is not often that the Trustees of the Art Museum open that stately building for an evening reception, but this honor was accorded to our President and the National Society, and the tapestry room, in which the guests were received, made a memorable setting for the brilliant and distinguished company that gathered there.

The day following the Presentation (and the tempest) dawned bright and clear, enabling us to enjoy the drive to the famous Quincy Homestead, so replete with historic and romantic interest and so scrupulously restored and cared for by the Massachusetts Society. We were received and shown about the quaint rooms by members of the Committee in charge of the Homestead, and not even the hidden chamber nor the secret stairway were allowed to escape our well-directed gaze.

From this interesting spot we were driven to Cambridge, where Mrs. Lowell, herself a Dame, entertained 430 Dames at a charming luncheon in the President's

House on the campus of Harvard University; afterward President Lowell greeted Mrs. Lamar and others in the historic Faculty Room, and told something of each of the personages represented there in oil and canvas, interlarding his short biographies with many a witty remark and anecdote.

In addition to these agreeable happenings, there were innumerable acts of personal courtesy from the Massachusetts Dames; strangers were taken in as guests, motor-cars generously offered, and many kindnesses performed that did not appear on the printed program.

It is gratifying to know that thirty-two of the thirty-nine State Societies shared in receiving all these good things and that in their annals, as well as in those of the National Society, there will go down a permanent record of the graciousness and the distinction of the entertainment they enjoyed.

Respectfully submitted,
MARION S. D. BELKNAP.

(c) The report of the Executive Committee on the Room in the George Washington Memorial was read by the Chairman, Mrs. William Robison of New York:

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Madam President and Members of the Council:

Let us take a brief look backward to refresh our memories and to give information to the many new members present who are ready and eager, I am sure, to help bear the responsibilities and privileges of our national work which is so continuously great.

At the Council of 1910, it was decided to raise about $25,000 toward the George Washington Memorial Building. The need that existed and still exists in Washington for such a building was thoroughly understood and appreciated, while the patriotism of the act and the pride of country involved stirred all our hearts.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, a Colonial Dame, I am proud to say, formerly of New York, now of Washington, is the President of the Association; to her genius we owe the conception of this Memorial Building, and by the untiring energy of her patriotism—which nothing can daunt—the interest of the country was aroused.

In 1914, Mrs. Dimock reported that the Treasurer of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America had paid over to her the sum of $25,000 for the purpose of giving the Society a room in perpetuity in what is called the "George Washington Memorial Building." To quote: "A room in perpetuity means that the Society would have this room without taxes or other expense except as would be incurred in furnishing and keeping it up."

Congress later donated the site for its erection on the spacious Mall near the National Museum, about halfway between the White House and the Capitol.

In May, 1921, the Commission of Fine Arts approved the plans for the building and since our last Biennial, on November 14, 1921, the corner-stone was laid with fitting ceremonies.

Its first inspiration was due, as you know, to Washington's Farewell Address and his Last Will and Testament. I cannot refrain from just drawing attention to President Harding's new point of view presented in his address at the laying of the corner-stone, in which he calls the one the complement of the other, and advised they be read in connection for a fuller understanding of Washington's character.

The two buttresses are to be dedicated to the boys of 1917 as well as the boys of 1776. As some one has said, "the mettle which endured at Valley Forge triumphed at Argonne."

The Service Star Plan is one of the most beautifully conceived plans ever given as a memorial tribute. The plan is to place within the great dome of the convention

hall, 4,000,000 stars, each bearing the necessary mark to associate it with the individual whom it memorializes.

Ladies, the great outstanding fact is that this National Memorial Building will be one of the Meccas of the world for generations to come, and as has been said, "What the Pantheon is to France, Westminster Abbey to Britain, such in some degree and manner the National Victory Memorial will be to America. Greatly conceived, nationally erected, dedicated to Patriotism."

And now we come to the present, Madam President and Ladies. I do not believe there is a woman here who does not realize the value of preparedness—neither do I believe there is a woman here who does not realize what it will mean to our National Society to at last possess its own Headquarters, its domicile, where we will have our archives, our library, and in that same building a place to hold our Councils.

This Memorial Building may be finished within the next two Biennials, and we should be prepared with money on hand to obtain, as the opportunity offers, such pieces of furniture as are characteristic of our period. The day is fast approaching, as so many of you know, when original pieces of Colonial furniture will be unobtainable. We must give to our room as rich and dignified a setting as befits this great Society.

A fund seems absolutely necessary. Therefore, this Committee (Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania, Miss Kingsbury of Connecticut, Mrs. Webb of Maine, Mrs. Cherry of Arkansas) recommends, after having secured the approval of the Executive Committee,

That the National Society take into consideration the furnishing of its room in the George Washington Memorial Building, and that each State Society be asked to open an account and make such a yearly appropriation as it feels able to afford.

If the Council accepts the Committee's proposition,

communications and suggestions will be forwarded as soon as possible to the Presidents of our sister Societies.

To our President, so truly our leader, we turn eagerly for advice; her clear judgment, her keen vision and her grasp of the conditions confronting the National Society will enable her to point out the best methods by which to achieve this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,
JEANNIE F. J. ROBISON, *Chairman.*

The following two reports were then read:

(d) ON A SALUTE TO THE FLAG

MRS. HENRY PARKMAN OF MASSACHUSETTS, *Chairman*

Madam President and Members of the Council:

At the Executive Committee's Meeting prior to the Council of 1921, the recommendation was made "that a Committee be appointed to consider a change in the wording of the Salute to the Flag"; and at the ensuing session of the Council the President, on request, read a paper which explains the advisability of some such change. With her permission, and for the benefit of those who were not present on the occasion, I will read the short memorandum. (Page 43, Minutes of 1921.)

THE SALUTE TO THE FLAG

"The tablet which the National Society placed upon the walls of the restored Church at Jamestown in Virginia, bears the following noble and appropriate inscription:*

To the glory of God
And in grateful remembrance of
The adventurers in England
and
Ancient planters in Virginia
who through evil report
and loss of fortune
Through suffering and death
maintained stout hearts
and laid the foundation
of our country.

* Note: Written originally by Mrs. Wm. G. Stanard, of Virginia, and somewhat altered by the Committee on Tablets and Inscriptions, Mrs. Lyster, Michigan, Chairman. (See minutes 1908, pages 81–82.)

And nothing could be more fitting for the purpose they were meant to serve than these eloquent and inspiring words. So great indeed was the appreciation and admiration which was felt for them that the National Society, in seeking a wording for its Salute to the Flag, adopted them—only substituting "those our ancestors" for the phrase: "The Adventurers in England and Ancient Planters in Virginia,"—and it has since then been used for this purpose.

But it has occurred to me and perhaps to others in the Society, that the very fact of the appropriateness of this sentence as an inscription on the walls of the Jamestown Church, would alone suggest that it could not be quite so happy a choice for the wording of our Salute to the Flag.

The Adventurers in England and the Ancient Planters in Virginia did erect the first Church at Jamestown, and they laid, secure and deep, the first stone in the foundation of our Country; and it was to their memory pre-eminently that we dedicated the restored building. But when we substitute for this phrase the words: "our ancestors," we seem to limit our gratitude to those from whom we ourselves descend.

But our National Flag is the symbol of our Country—of the thirteen states which were the beginning of the Nation, and of the forty-eight states which now compose the Union. It floats over a Nation that is not only a Federation of States, but a confederation of races as well. When we pledge our allegiance to the Flag, we pledge ourselves not to the grateful remembrance of our ancestors, or to the memory of any one group of men or women, but to all that our Country means to us; to the principles for which it stands, the ideals it cherishes and maintains and the honor which we stand ready to defend with our lives.

There are two other points which I would ask you to consider. To my ear the words: "We, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America" are redun-

dant; as are the adjectives: "loyal and affectionate." Allegiance is always loyal. I would suggest simply "We pledge our allegiance."

And again I would omit the words "these our Flags" which seem to put our Society flag on a level with the Flag of our Country, and say: "We pledge our allegiance to our Flag."

It is an act of loyalty and our allegiance is not divided.

If the members of the Council agree with me that we should adopt some other wording—some sentence more comprehensive, simple, difinified and restrained;—it might be well to appoint a small Committee which would ask for suggestions; pass upon such as are offered; and submit their choice to the next Council for consideration."

Your Committee, after a necessarily brief consultation, submitted a tentative wording, endeavoring to give in a condensed form and with attention to the rhythm necessary for a number of people speaking together, the ideas we wished to express. After some discussion, the Council voted that copies of the proposed Salute be printed and sent to the different Societies for their criticism or approval. Accordingly, in January, 1922, the three versions finally evolved by correspondence among the now widely separated members of the Committee, were sent to all the Societies with the request for an intimation of their preference.

They ran as follows:

(1) To the Glory of God and the honour of our Country,
To the maintenance of her principles and her great ideals,
In memory of the Fathers
And of all who have lived and died in her service,
We pledge allegiance to the Flag.

(2) To the Glory of God
And the honour of our Country,
To the maintenance of her principles and ideals,
In memory of the Fathers
And of all who have lived and died in her service,
We salute the Flag.

(3) To the Glory of God and the honour of our Country,
For the maintenance of her principles and ideals,
In memory of the heroic men and women, who lived
and died in her service,
We pledge allegiance to the Flag.

You will notice small points of difference, the first inserting *great* before "ideals" and *pledge allegiance to* instead of "salute" the Flag. This received the preference from some of the few Societies who answered our appeal, others of which, however, were opposed to any change. No. 1 seems to us to bring in, in as condensed a way as possible, the ideas and persons we wish to commemorate, and has, we hope, the desirable rhythmic swing. Your Committee endeavored, by application to a well-known authority on literary inscriptions, to improve the wording, but found him, while apparently unable to suggest anything better, inclined to bring up for argument the question as to the right of a Colonial Society to have anything to do with the American Flag; and, consequently, between us "the rest was silence." I therefore submit the version which has received the approval of the Societies as far as heard from, namely—

To the Glory of God and the honour of our Country,
To the maintenance of her principles and her great ideals,
In memory of the Fathers
And of all who have lived and died in her service,
We pledge allegiance to the Flag.

It has been suggested, also, to change the fourth line, making it read "And of all the heroic men and women who have lived and died in her service."

FRANCES PARKMAN,
Chairman.

(e) ON A PARLIAMENTARY MANUAL FOR THE USE OF THE COUNCIL

Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams of Maryland,
Chairman

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The Committee on a Book of Parliamentary Rules for the Council has the honor to recommend the following: "Parliamentary Rules for Women's Clubs," by Emma A. Fox; or "The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law," by Harriette R. Shattuck.

Both books are good: we think you will not make a mistake in choosing either one. Miss Fox's is a newer book; it was printed later than Miss Shattuck's, but Miss Shattuck's seems to have a wonderful hold, because it was printed some time ago and is still being printed and used. Neither are based on Reed's or Roberts' Parliamentary Rules, which are adapted to Congress and legislative assemblies. Miss Fox's and Miss Shattuck's rules are adapted for women's clubs.

Respectfully submitted,
Elizabeth Chew Williams,
Chairman.

The President stated that this completed the Reports of Committees, and that it was the custom of the Council to hear them all first, and then to take action on such of them as offered recommendations for the consideration of the Council, and that such recommendations were now in order.

The first left unconsidered was Number 1 of the Recommendations of the Executive Committee of the National Society, which had been postponed until after the reading of the Report of the Executive Committee on the room in the George Washington Memorial. This recommendation was read by the Secretary, as follows:

"1. That the Corporate Societies take into consideration the furnishing of our room in the George Washington Memorial Building and make such yearly appropriations as they feel able to afford for this furnishing."

After much discussion pending the adoption of this Recommendation, it was moved by Mrs. Sherman of New York and carried,

That when the furniture for this room is bought, or otherwise acquired, it shall be authentic furniture of the Colonial period, to be passed upon by a committee of experts.

It was then moved by Miss Alice French of Iowa, seconded by Mrs. Streeter of New Hampshire, and carried by a divided vote that the National Society set aside the sum of $1800, to be used at the discretion of the Committee, for the purchase of any specially desirable piece or pieces of authentic Colonial furniture, pending the completion of the building.

The next recommendation to be acted upon was Number 4, of the Report of the Executive Committee of the National Society, which had been postponed. The Secretary read the recommendation, and during the discussion, Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania stated that her Society would contribute $100 to this fund. It was then moved by Mrs. Lea of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mrs. Furness of Minnesota, and

Voted, That this Council recommends that the State Societies coöperate in the Memorial to mark the spot on Roanoke Island where, on August 18, 1587, was born Virginia Dare, the first child born in America of English parents; also the baptisms of Manteo, the friendly Chief of the Hatteras Indians, and of Virginia Dare, which took place August 13 and 20—the first known celebrations of the Christian Sacrament in the territory of the thirteen Colonies, and that the State Societies make such contributions as they think proper.

By request, Mrs. Waddell stated that it was hoped the Corporate Societies might contribute a total of $1500 for this purpose. Pennsylvania's contribution left $1400 as a possible contribution from the rest of the Corporate Societies.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then in order and was presented by the Chairman, Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania, as follows:

For President:

Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Georgia.

For First Vice-President:

Mrs. Joseph I. Waring, South Carolina.

For Second Vice-President:

Mrs. A. M. Waddell, North Carolina.

For Third Vice-President:

Miss Alice French, Iowa.

For Treasurer:

Mrs. Frederick A. Packard, Pennsylvania.

For Secretary:

Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Massachusetts.

For Assistant Secretary:

Mrs. William Holland Wilmer, Washington, D. C.

For Registrar:

Mrs. Frank S. Streeter, New Hampshire.

For Historian:

Mrs. William Todd Robins, Virginia.

The President called for nominations from the floor, but none were offered.

An invitation having been received from Dr. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, asking the Colonial Dames to visit the new Freer Museum on either Thursday or Friday afternoons, the invitation was most gratefully accepted.

Whereupon the Council adjourned, to meet on Friday, May 4, 1923, at ten o'clock A. M.

THIRD SESSION

May 4, 1923.

The Council met at Hotel Washington at 10:15 o'clock A. M., being called to order by the President.

The Council united in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

Upon motion, the roll call was omitted.

The Secretary read Article II of the Constitution.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

It was moved by Mrs. Goode of Alabama, seconded by Mrs. Bruns of Louisiana, and carried, that the afternoon session be dispensed with and that the second session of the day should be held in the evening at 8:30 o'clock.

The President appointed the Standing Committees to report at the next Council.

Committee on Revising Minutes and Codifying Acts:

The Secretary, Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Massachusetts, Chairman.

The Assistant Secretary, Mrs. William H. Wilmer of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Clarence G. Anderson, Jr., of Georgia.

Miss M. Agnes Burton of Michigan.

Mrs. George Chase Christian, Minnesota.

Committee on Printing:

The Assistant Secretary, Mrs. William H. Wilmer of the District of Columbia, Chairman.

The Secretary, Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Arthur H. Lea, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. George Bryan of Virginia.

Mrs. Chas. M. Morris of Wisconsin.

Mrs. John Holmes Jackson of Vermont.

Committee on Memorials:

Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury of New York, Chairman.
Mrs. George Bryan of Virginia.
Mrs. A. M. Waddell of North Carolina.
Mrs. Egbert Jones of Mississippi.
Mrs. L. W. Cherry of Arkansas.
Mrs. R. P. Carpenter of Oklahoma.
Mrs. John Ewing Price of Washington.
Mrs. C. Albert Hill of South Carolina.

Committee on Relics in the National Museum Loaned by the National Society:

Mrs. Marcus Benjamin of Massachusetts, Curator.
Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat of Maryland.
Mrs. Stephen A. Metcalf of Rhode Island.
Mrs. Herman J. Groesbeck of Ohio.
Mrs. James H. Kirkland of Tennessee.
Mrs. Herbert Payson of Maine.
Mrs. W. R. Cox of Virginia
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith of Alabama.

Committee on Historical Research:

Mrs. Charles Henry Merriman of Rhode Island, Chairman.
Mrs. Charles Albert Hill of South Carolina.
Mrs. William McKendree Morris of New Jersey.
Mrs. John C. Groome of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith of Alabama.
Mrs. Ben F. Gray of Missouri.
Mrs. Henry D. Bruns of Louisiana.
Mrs. Edgar H. Evans of Indiana.
Mrs. Arthur C. Smith of Nebraska.

Committee on Reciprocity Bureau:

Mrs. Herman J. Groesbeck of Ohio, Chairman.
Mrs. Marcus Benjamin of Massachusetts.
Mrs. George Hoadly of Ohio.

Mrs. F. L. Price of Texas.
Mrs. Edward Gillette of Wyoming.
Mrs. John Holmes Jackson of Vermont.

Committee on the Preservation of Existing Records:

This Committee is practically the same, with just a few changes:

Mrs. James Starr, Jr. of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
Mrs. William Bedloe Beekman of New York.
Mrs. Henry Parkman of Massachusetts.
Mrs. Nathaniel T. Bacon of Rhode Island.
Mrs. Leonard M. Daggett of Connecticut.
Miss Nannie D. Kensett of Virginia.
Mrs. A. M. Waddell of North Carolina.
Mrs. Morris B. Belknap of Kentucky.
Mrs. Osgood Putnam of California.
Mrs. Frank L. Vance of Michigan.
Mrs. Frank Woodman of West Virginia.

The Chair stated that Mrs. Rieman had, some Councils ago, suggested that another chairman be appointed to serve on the Publication Committee, and to acquire the experiences that she had learned, but that she had kindly consented to take charge of the present publication, "Pirates and Privateering in the Colonial Period," until it was off the press; and that the new *Committee on Publication* would be as follows:

Mrs. John Lowell of Massachusetts, Chairman.
Mrs. Arthur H. Lea of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Charles E. Rieman of Maryland.
Mrs. William McKendree Morris of New Jersey.
Mrs. Holmes Forsyth of Illinois.
Mrs. Charles E. Furness of Minnesota.
Mrs. Edward Vail of Kansas.
Mrs. Van Winder Shields of Florida.

Committee on Americanization:

Mrs. James P. Andrews of Connecticut, Chairman.
Mrs. James D. Winsor of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Henry S. White of New Jersey.
Mrs. Charles R. Miller of Delaware.
Miss Louise G. Zabriskie of New York.
Mrs. Samuel M. Inman of Georgia.
Mrs. Frank S. Streeter of New Hampshire.
Mrs. W. N. Harris of North Carolina.
Mrs. Paul Blatchford of Illinois.
Mrs. Truman Newberry of Michigan.
Miss Alice French of Iowa.
Mrs. Henry McAllister, Jr. of Colorado.
Mrs. Thomas W. Spence of Wisconsin.
Mrs. Gilmer S. Adams of Kentucky.

The President stated that all these Committees were subject to revision, to additions and omissions, as it was impossible to make the best appointments in the limited time allowed at the Council, and that changes in the officers of the State Societies sometimes occasioned changes in the Committees.

The next order of business were reports of Committees not yet heard, and the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Christopher L. Ward of Delaware, submitted the report of her Committee, which had been postponed, as follows:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The Auditing Committee has carefully examined the Treasurer's report and has found it correct.

CAROLINE BUSH WARD,
Chairman.

Auditing Committee:

Caroline Bush Ward, Chairman.
Julia King Vail.
Alice Lounsberry.

This is to certify that I have audited the Treasurer's account and found the total of $14,430.37 to be correct.

P. W. FINNEY,
Accountant.

On motion of Mrs. Bacon of Rhode Island, seconded by Miss French of Iowa, the retiring Registrar was authorized to destroy such papers, in her possession as Registrar, as are no longer of use to the Society.

The report of the meeting of the Associate Societies was read by Mrs. Henry D. Bruns of Louisiana, as follows:

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE SOCIETIES

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The meeting of Delegates and Alternates of the Associate Societies of the Sixteenth Biennial Council of the Colonial Dames of America was called to order by the Chairman, Mrs. Richard Webb of Maine, in the parlors of Mrs. Lamar, at two o'clock P. M., Wednesday, May 2.

The minutes of the meeting of 1921 were then read by K. L. Bruns, Secretary pro tem. All the Associate Societies had representatives present.

On motion, the reading of the Rules of Order was dispensed with, and the election of Chairman and Secretary to serve through the next Biennial Council postponed until the business of the meeting was disposed of. Mrs. F. L. Price of Texas made a motion that the word *through* be substituted for "until" in the first paragraph of the order of business. It now reads:

"Election by acclamation of Chairman and Secretary to serve through the next Biennial."

Also that this paragraph will be number *5* instead of "1."

This motion was seconded by Mrs. Holmes Forsyth of Illinois and adopted.

The Chairman of the Associate Societies for the next two years was then elected by acclamation, according to

the rules of order, from the five Chairmen selected by their groups.

Mrs. Lewis Williamson Cherry of Arkansas was elected Chairman of the Associate Societies. Mrs. Bruns of Louisiana was elected Secretary for the ensuing two years. The following States were elected to represent the different groups: Colorado, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Vermont, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Ben F. Gray of Missouri read to the ladies of the Associated States three recommendations from her Society. These she will hand to the Chairman on New Business of this Council, hoping that they will be brought before the Council.

Mrs. Belknap of Kentucky reported on Ancestral State Rules in the re-admission of dropped and resigned members of the Society. A discussion followed and it was thought well to leave these questions to each Associate State and they could adopt their own ruling.

Mrs. Harris Hancock of Ohio called the attention of the meeting to the wording of our Rules of Order. Her motion for proposed change was:

In paragraph 2, proposed change: "Each group shall select" etc.; after *select,* use the words "in regular rotation."

As it was after three P. M., the delegates decided to think over this motion of Mrs. Hancock's and to bring the question of change up at the next Council in 1925.

The Chair stated that these five Societies would represent the Associate Societies during the two years between the end of this Council and the close of the next—the Council of 1925.

No further business being brought before the Associate Societies, the meeting for 1923 was adjourned.

KATE L. BRUNS,
Secretary.

The next business in order being the election of officers, the Tellers—Mrs. Morris of New Jersey, Miss Kensett of Virginia, and Mrs. Fitzhugh of West Virginia—distributed the ballots and the President read the rules for voting for officers, from the Constitution, and a recess was taken while the Council voted. The Tellers then collected the ballots and withdrew, and the business of the Council was resumed, which was the consideration of Recommendation 9 of the Executive Committee, with regard to the celebration of the Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia in 1926, as follows:

Resolved, That we undertake, as our share in the celebration of the Sesquicentennial to be held in Philadelphia in 1926, the erection of a replica of Sulgrave Manor (a temporary structure) and make it the headquarters for continuing our appeal for the maintenance fund for Sulgrave.

During the discussion which followed and which included some interesting remarks from Mrs. Keay of Pennsylvania, the Tellers returned, and Mrs. Morris, the Chairman, reported the unanimous election of the following officers:

For President:
Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar of Georgia.
For First Vice-President:
Mrs. Joseph I. Waring of South Carolina.
For Second Vice-President:
Mrs. A. M. Waddell of North Carolina.
For Third Vice-President:
Miss Alice French of Iowa.
For Secretary:
Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Massachusetts.
For Assistant Secretary:
Mrs. William Holland Wilmer of the District of Columbia.

For Treasurer:

Mrs. Frederick A. Packard of Pennsylvania.

For Registrar:

Mrs. Frank S. Streeter of New Hampshire.

For Historian:

Mrs. William Todd Robins of Virginia.

On motion of Mrs. Johnston of Iowa, the ballots were destroyed. The President stated that the newly elected officers would be installed just before the adjournment of the Council.

The Council then resumed the interrupted consideration of Recommendation 9 of the Executive Committee, which included a discussion of ways and means by Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania; and, at the end, the Chairmen of the various delegations each rose voluntarily and promised the assent and coöperation of their Societies, and when all the Societies had been heard from in this way, the Chair called for the negative votes, and there being none, declared the recommendation adopted.

On motion of Mrs. Lea of Pennsylvania, the President was authorized to appoint a Central Committee to carry out the proposed plan for the Sesquicentennial, and appointed the following, stating that a number were from Pennsylvania, as most of the work would be done in Philadelphia, and that in anticipation of the adoption of the Recommendation, she had consulted the Chairman, Mrs. James Starr, Jr., in making these appointments, and that more names would probably be added later:

Committee on the Sesquicentennial Celebration:

Mrs. James Starr, Jr. of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
Mrs. Arthur H. Lea of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr. of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. John Gribbel of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Alvin A. Parker of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, of Pennsylvania.
Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams of Maryland.
Mrs. William McKendree Morris of New Jersey.
Mrs. Christopher L. Ward of Delaware.
Mrs. William Ruffin Cox of Virginia.
Mrs. William Adams Brown of New York.
Mrs. Peter W. Meldrim of Georgia.
Miss Margaret Foster of California.
Mrs. Holmes Forsyth of Illinois.
Mrs. Ben F. Gray of Missouri.

Mrs. Robins of Virginia, representing Mrs. Cox, the President of the Virginia Society, presented a gavel to the Council, the gift of Mrs. Harry Lee Rust of the Virginia Society. The gavel was made of wood from a cherry tree from Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington, and bound with silver made from spoons which once belonged to the Washington family.

The Council accepted the gift, expressing its thanks by a rising vote.

Mrs. Cox wished to call the attention of the Council to the fact that a Wakefield Association was being formed to care for the birthplace of Washington.

On motion, Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania was allowed to keep the gavel, to be used for the first time at the replica of Sulgrave in the Sesquicentennial Exposition, and, on motion of Mrs. Bruns of Louisiana, she was authorized to have the gavel appropriately engraved, with a statement of its material.

The next in order, under the head of Unfinished Business, was action on the reports of several Committees which had made recommendations not yet considered by the Council. The Chair stated that these were recommendations made by the Committees on Relics Loaned the National Museum; on Historic Research; on a Re-

ciprocity Bureau; on the Preservation of Existing Records; on A Salute to the Flag; and on A Manual of Parliamentary Law.

The first of these recommendations was from the Committee on Relics:

That such relics from the Heth bequest as were not retained in the Exhibit at the National Museum, should be loaned to the Museum at Valley Forge. On motion of Mrs. Groom of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Benjamin was authorized to make this loan.

The second recommendation was:

That plates be placed on the pieces of furniture bequeathed to the Society by Miss Heth, to identify them. On motion of Mrs. Ward of Delaware, seconded by Miss Foster of California, the recommendation was adopted.

The third recommendation,—from the Committee on Historic Research,—was:

That the Chairman of the Committee on Historic Research be authorized to send such illustrations and typed papers from her Report, as were suitable for circulation, to the Reciprocity Bureau. On motion of Mrs. Meldrim, of Georgia, it was so ordered.

The fourth recommendation,—from the report of the Committee on a Reciprocity Bureau,—was:

That post card collections of pictures of old houses which are not, in any way, connected with the work of the Society, shall be left to the Corporate Societies for collection and distribution, at their discretion. The recommendation was adopted, on motion of Mrs. Waddell, of North Carolina.

The fifth recommendation—from the same report—was:

That an additional appropriation of $200.00 be given to the Committee on a Reciprocity Bureau to complete the cases for the photographs of the Society, which the

Committee has collected; it being understood that this sum will cover the remaining cost of the cases.

The sixth recommendation was:

That the usual appropriation of $2,000 for two years be allowed the Committee on the Preservation of Existing Records.

On motion of Mrs. Forsyth of Illinois, duly seconded, this appropriation was voted.

The seventh recommendation was from the report of the Committee on a change in the wording of the Salute to the Flag.

Miss Williams of Maryland moved that there be no change in the wording of the Salute now being used.

Mrs. John C. Gray of Massachusetts moved to amend the resolution by substituting, in the last line of the Salute, the words: "the Flag" for the words "these our Flags." So that the last line would read: " . . . pledge our loyal and affectionate allegiance to the Flag."

Miss Williams accepted the amendment and after some discussion the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The eighth, and last, recommendation to be considered was that the Council adopt either the *Manual of Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs* by Ella J. Fox, or *The Woman's Manual* by Mrs. Shattuck.

On motion of Mrs. Streeter of New Hampshire, the *Manual of Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs* by Ella J. Fox, was adopted.

The Chair announced that the Americanization Committee had sent to the platform a recommendation which was not included in their report.

The Secretary read the recommendation, as follows:

Resolved, That, as a means of improving the standard of motion pictures, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America offer a prize for a scenario treating of some patriotic or historical subject; second, that the prize be awarded by a committee of the Colonial Dames

through the department of literature of some well-known university; third, that a sum of not less than one thousand dollars be appropriated from the National treasury for this purpose.

Mrs. Gribbel of Pennsylvania moved that the recommendation be adopted.

After much discussion, Mrs. Wilmer moved to amend by substituting the motion that the National Society should "offer a prize for a scenario treating of some patriotic or historical subject"; and the motion, as amended, was then adopted by a divided vote, 69 voting in favor and 26 against the motion.

After much discussion, on motion of Mrs. Andrews of Connecticut, it was

Voted, That no further action be taken on the question at this Council, it being the sense of the meeting that while they approved the idea of such a prize, the details were not sufficiently worked out to make it practicable at this time.

It was then

Voted, To accept, with thanks, the offer made by Mrs. Arthur H. Lea of Pennsylvania to print additional copies of the address on "The Aims and Achievements of the National Society," made by the President at a meeting of the Georgia Society in Augusta, Georgia.

On motion of Mrs. Forsyth of Illinois, a vote of thanks was offered the Georgia Society for the publication.

On motion of Mrs. Janin of the District of Columbia, seconded by Mrs. Gray of Massachusetts, the Council

Voted, To endorse the movement now on foot by *"The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association"* to purchase and endow Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, as a National shrine; and recommended that the Corporate Societies recognize and endorse the movement.

On motion of Miss French of Iowa, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Miss Alice French, Mrs. W. H.

Wilmer, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Fairfax, Mrs. Bacon, to draw up, for the consideration of the Council, a resolution defining the attitude of the Council with regard to the revolutionary and anarchistic propaganda now being circulated, which seeks to "undermine the Constitution and Government handed down to us from our forefathers."

Mrs. Sherman of New York, Chairman of the Committee on New Business, stated that specimen pages of a book being published by the Connecticut Society, called *"Old Houses in Connecticut,"* had been distributed on the seats, and that the book would appear in the late summer and notifications would be sent to each Society. The book may be purchased from the Yale University Press.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to call the attention of the Editor of the *National Geographic Magazine* to an error in an article on Plymouth Rock, written for the magazine by Vice-President Coolidge; and an illustration of the Rock—which purported to be its present aspect—without the canopy placed over it by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

The Council then took a recess until eight o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION

Friday, May 4, 1923.

The Council met at 8:30 P. M., being called to order by the President.

Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Chairman of the Press Committee, submitted the report of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

Madam President and Members of the Council:

The Press Committee has endeavored to perform its duties with conservatism and courtesy. It gave items to the representatives of the Associated Press, of *The Herald,* and of *The Post,* and received consideration.

The Committee recommends that, because the demands of the times are different from those of previous years, in the future a little more publicity be allowed as a matter of justice to the remarkable work accomplished by the National Society.

Respectfully submitted,

GABRIELLE DER. WADDELL,
Chairman.

Press Committee:

Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Chairman.
Mrs. Hugh Antrim of Virginia.
Miss Louise G. Zabriskie of New York.
Mrs. Charles L. Wilhelm of Nebraska.

Miss French submitted the report of the Committee on Complimentary Resolutions, of which she was Chairman:

COMMITTEE ON COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS

Madam President and Members of the Council:

It is the pleasant duty of your committee to express for you your appreciation of the many courtesies and acts of kindness which have brightened our days of counselling.

First of all, we thank our President for the beautiful reception at which we were each and all made so heartily welcome—a reception of which every detail was executed so smoothly and easily that it must have required much preliminary thought and care.

Next, we would mention our kind hostesses of the District of Columbia, whose superb reception will long live in our memory.

We thank them all as a Society and we thank the many individual members and the members of our order residing in Washington, for the more intimate hospitality which has made these fair days of sunshine fairer. They have made us free of their beautiful homes; their thoughtful kindness has met us and followed us at every turn; and—if I may be allowed to say it—they have enlarged our culinary horizons with a variety of adorable new dainties.

Among the many brilliant entertainments tendered the Council, there were some that necessarily stand out by themselves in our grateful remembrance; and we cannot refrain from expressing our pleasure at finding the Chief Justice of the United States, standing, with Mrs. Taft to receive us, as they did at the White House when its hospitable doors were thrown open to us at former Councils.

And we would also thank Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Morehead, Mrs. Harriman, the Club of Colonial Dames, the Town Committee of North Carolina Dames, Mrs. Ernst and Miss Ernst, Mrs. Fowne, Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Moran for their delightful and varied hospitality.

Our thanks are due the Secretary and Directors of the Smithsonian Institution for sending an especial invitation to visit the Institution; and we would gratefully mention the kind offices of Dr. and Mrs. Walcott in securing for the Council an advance view of the Freer Collection.

We also want the Management of the Washington Hotel to know that we appreciate their unremitting care

for our comfort, the excellence of their chefs and the perfection of their service. If we might particularize, we would single out the Floor Clerks, who helped us in innumerable ways; and the elevator boys, who were so commendably "on the level" and who so sedulously "minded our steps."

With an affectionate tenderness we thank our former officers who have returned to us for this Council; they have renewed many dear memories, and they have added distinction and grace to our meeting.

We thank the handsome young Pages who delivered messages and invitations so faithfully.

We appreciate the hard and fruitful work of the Credentials Committee and the delicate tact and skill of the Press Committee and the Seating Committee, and we thank them all.

We thank the press of Washington for its kindness to us and its correctness of report.

Finally, we thank the best shorthand reporter in the world for reporting another Council with such accuracy and understanding.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRENCH,
Chairman.

Committee:

Alice French, Chairman.
Catherine R. Atterbury.
Margaret Foster.
Elizabeth B. Gribbel.
Amelia E. Shields.

On motion of Mrs. Andrews of Connecticut, seconded by Mrs. Price of Texas and Mrs. Belknap of Kentucky, the Council voted the usual appropriation of $5,000 for the Americanization Committee for two years.

Miss French submitted the following report from the Committee appointed to draw up a Resolution defining the attitude of the Council toward insidious propaganda in America.

Madam President and Members of the Council:

Your Committee would report the following:

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in Council assembled wish to declare their irrevocable opposition to any group of persons or organization whose aim or practice (however well-disguised) tends to soften the fiber of the American people or to undermine the principles which our forefathers have handed down to us or to subvert our constitutional government, which is the hope of the world.

Therefore,

Resolved, That we here pledge ourselves individually as well as collectively to use every effort in our power against these disintegrating forces.

ALICE FRENCH,
Chairman.

Committee:

Alice French, Chairman.
Eleanor Van Rennselaer Fairfax.
Violet Blair Janin.
Helen Hazard Bacon.
Re Lewis Wilmer.

On motion of Mrs. Langdon of Washington, seconded by Miss Burton of Michigan, the resolution was adopted without discussion.

The Chair then called for remarks from members of the Council and ex-officers of the Society who were guests, and in response Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, of Pennsylvania, who is a recognized authority on the subject, spoke of Sulgrave Manor; Mrs. Sioussat, of Maryland, spoke of the various Tercentenary Celebrations of

the Landing of the Pilgrims; Mrs. Lingelbach, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the fundamental changes in government, everywhere, and the spread of Bolshevism in the United States.

At the conclusion of these remarks the stenographer read the resolutions which had been adopted at the last session of the Council, which would form the basis for the Minutes of the Friday session. There were no corrections.

Mrs. Starr asked the Presidents of all the Societies to send her a list of their members, that she might mail them the notice of the publication of the Book of American War Songs, as the Committee would only print as many as were ordered. She recommended the volume to the attention of the Corporate Societies.

On motion of Mrs. Waddell of North Carolina, Mrs. Bacon of Rhode Island, Mrs. Bruns of Louisiana, and later Mrs. Gribbel of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Sioussat of Maryland, telegrams of greeting and of regret at their absence were sent to Mrs. Smith of Alabama, Mrs. Adams of Kentucky, Mrs. Price of Washington, Mrs. Groesbeck of Ohio, and Mrs. Reed of Maryland. The Chair appointed the movers of the resolutions as a Committee to send the telegrams in the name of the Council.

The President then announced:

If there is no other business, the retiring Vice-President will please bring forward Mrs. Waddell, the Treasurer bring forward Miss French, and the Registrar bring forward Mrs. Streeter, and I will be glad to put the ribbons around their necks.

The newly elected officers were escorted to the platform in accordance with the President's request, and the President put the ribbons around the necks of the newly installed officers.

The PRESIDENT: I realize more keenly than I ever did before the necessity for preparedness, because I have not

found the time to prepare any words to express our regret at losing such able and valuable officers as Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, our retiring First Vice-President, and Mrs. Gilmer Speed Adams, our Second Vice-President, who, during her whole term of office, has never occupied this platform. But I am quite sure that no amount of preparation could enable me to say all that we feel, and sometimes the best words are those that are unsaid.

I have also a great deal of pain in saying good-bye from this platform to Mrs. Dexter, our retiring Registrar. She has been for many years a reliance to us and always a most valuable advisor, and she will be missed in our Councils. I am as happy in one way—as I am sad in another—in welcoming such valuable additions to our officers as come to us tonight. I would be glad if I could say individual words of appreciation for all three of the newly elected officers, but I know I could not add anything to the feeling we have for them already. The officers that still remain with us to the right and to the left we are most delighted still to keep, and I can congratulate the Council in having these women to represent them on this platform.

Our Honorary President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, has been unable to use her voice during the Council, but we are happy in having her with us.

Mrs. Fairfax: Madam President, it has been a great privilege to have been so closely associated with yourself during these past years. The memory will ever remain of the pleasant official and unofficial intercourse which has existed between us.

May I express to the members of the Council my deepest appreciation in giving me the delightful experience of serving as one of the Vice-Presidents. It has been an inspiration to have filled this honored position, and thus to have become more familiar with you all, and I sincerely trust that the friendships which have been formed during

the past four years will continue throughout the coming years.

Again I thank you!

MRS. DEXTER: I can hardly express the feeling I have for the Society as the result of my eleven years' work. I have not only had a very interesting period of work, but I have felt a greater and greater affection growing between myself and all those with whom I have come in contact, and I have come in contact with a great many, having begun before 1900 in my State Society work, when I was Treasurer, and I first began to know the members of the State Societies. That affection has grown enormously, and of late I have felt not only was my regard warm for them, but that theirs was warm for me, and I want to thank them for their kindness and consideration for me.

MRS. WARING: Madam President, officers and members of the Council, I am doubly conscious of this great honor, which I accept with humility. Born of the knowledge of the work of my predecessors, I thank you and hold myself ready to serve my President always, and you, in any possible way. Somehow, I feel that I owe special thanks, for their complimentary effort in my behalf, to the Nominating Committee. It is a big privilege to represent South Carolina; it is an unspeakable pleasure to look in the faces of my many sister Dames from as many States, and through this opportunity to impress their faces on my heart and memory.

MRS. WADDELL: Madam Honorary President, Madam President, officers and members of the Council. That this honor should come to North Carolina through me really gives me such a thrill! There is no use in saying that I am not proud, because I am; I am more than proud, I am deeply grateful.

I understand, in the language of the day, that Mrs. Starr "put one over on me," because being on this plat-

form and occupying one of the seats of the mighty, I am to be as dumb as an oyster from henceforth. So I suppose before I meet that fate, I had better say, paraphrasing the language, "We who are about to be dumb, salute you."

But before I do reach that stage, I want to express to you for myself and for my Society our renewed loyalty and to say that we want to continue our best efforts to further the high standards and the interests of our National Society. I thank you.

MRS. WENDELL: I am very much obliged for the honor of re-election. I think it would have been safer if you had waited until we had finished the Council before deciding on a Secretary, because then you would know what a poor Secretary I was. But now you cannot help it —you have me for the next two years!

MRS. WILMER: I want to express my great appreciation. I shall try to do even better than I have done before and do the very best I can to further every interest of the Society and the interest of every individual Dame.

MRS. STREETER: Madam President and members of the Council, I do appreciate the honor you have conferred upon my State by giving us a representation among the National officers, and for myself I can hardly say what I feel. I appreciate the opportunity of working under the President and the possibility that I may be of service to her. I feel it really one of the greatest privileges of my life. I thank you all both for myself and my State.

MRS. PACKARD: It is a great comfort to me that anyone who is occupied, as I am, with just hard, cold facts and figures, is not expected to have any flights of fancy, and so all I need say is I am very much indebted to you, and I will try my best to keep your accounts straight.

MISS ALICE FRENCH: I cannot tell you how I feel about it or how grateful and how surprised I am. If I

tried, I might burst into tears, and I never burst into tears in public, and seldom in private. So I won't risk it. But I do want to recall one circumstance which happened in the Nominating Committee. Mrs. Janin spoke of our dear earlier President, Mrs. Townsend, and how, when she was made President, she said, looking about—and those of us who look back further than you young things can remember how her presence was a combination of distinction and kindliness—she said: "I don't know anything about Parliamentary Law, and I do not think any of you know very much, but I feel that in an assembly of gentlewomen, who will treat each other as they would treat each other in their own drawing-rooms, we cannot go far wrong." Mrs. Janin put it in her exact language, which I fear I have not caught, and much better than I; but it impressed me very much, and during this assembly I have thought of it a good deal.

Mrs. Townsend's successor, the gracious and beautiful Virginian whom we still have with us—and long may we still have her with us—kept the tradition; and the brilliant Georgian who succeeded her has continued it; and may we always have it.

Whatever we may think to ourselves, may we have, as we have had, a courteous exterior, and I feel in this last Council that we have really been irreproachable. I thank you.

Mrs. Robins: Madam Honorary President, Madam President, officers and members of the Council. I have felt that I could not very well say anything else after the expressions of gratitude I tendered you four years ago. I bade you farewell; but now I "bob up serenely" again, and I venture to hope that all of you bear with resignation the suspicion that I shall be with you at the next Biennial.

The President: I believe it was Lord Rosebery who said that giving advice is the perpetual prerogative of

those who have nothing to say, and I have nothing to say because I cannot say what I feel as to this renewed expression of confidence and trust and forbearance that you have shown me on this occasion.

Therefore, I offer you a little advice, and that is that there may be the danger that I may become so attached to this body that when the time comes I shall have to be removed by a surgical operation! So I warn you, when that time comes, to use the knife freely and I shall applaud your use of it.

I thank you very much indeed, more than I could possibly put into words.

Thereupon, the Flag-bearers, Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Ring of Tennessee, came forward and carried the flags from the platform to the rear while the Council stood, and the President declared the Sixteenth Biennial Council of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America adjourned *sine die*.

EDITH GREENOUGH WENDELL,
National Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

On the Dedication Ceremonies at Belleau Wood: Mrs. William Adams Brown, 49 East Eightieth Street, New York, New York; Mrs. Charles E. Rieman, Maryland; Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Delaware; Mrs. C. A. Prince, Massachusetts; Mrs. Lawrence Williams, Illinois; Mrs. Morris B. Belknap, Kentucky; Mrs. Wallace B. Rogers, Mississippi; Miss Rose L. Dexter, Massachusetts.

Executive Committee on Room in George Washington Memorial: Mrs. William Robison, Massapequa, New York; Mrs. William Howard Taft, Connecticut; Mrs. Larz Anderson, New Hampshire; Mrs. Herbert Payson, Maine; Mrs. Henry D. Bruns, Louisiana.

On a Bookplate for the National Society: Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, 39th Street, at University Parkway, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. William H. Wilmer, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hugh Antrim, Virginia; Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, New York; Mrs. Frank Ring, Tennessee; Mrs. Francis L. Price, Texas; Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Oregon.

There will be a small Executive Committee on the "Nine Thousand Committees of One," and a Chairman for each State; but as these Committees are not yet complete, they will be announced later.

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